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BESSARABIA GIVES HAVEN TO REFUGEES

Russian Minority Submits Passively to New Régime on Rumanian Soil

UPPER CLASSES LONG FOR EMPIRE'S RETURN

Dissatisfied Jewish Classes Hope for Another Trotzky to Lead Them Onward

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDACHI, Rumania—Members of the upper Russian classes who never cease to regret the prosperous days of the Empire recall that this summer resort on the Black Sea, just below the mouth of the Dniester, was their Atlantic City in former days and that here they mingled with the inhabitants of Odessa, which lies a short distance up the seashore.

If their picture is true it offers a rather sad contrast when placed against the one of today. However, the marvelous sea, without a tide, and the interior lake with its renowned baths remain and await a more auspicious day for their full appreciation.

The long motor trip from Kishineff over hot roads unaccustomed to automobiles presented other contrasts not less interesting. The expansive black and fertile fields which previously belonged to great land barons who supplied the Russian and northern markets with choice products, especially grain and fruits, is populated by widely differing groups of people, which are often brought out in striking relief.

Mud Houses of Bright Colors

The Moldavians, as the other inhabitants call the Rumanian element—for Bessarabia was a part of Moldavia until Russia seized it in 1812—live in their low mud houses of bright colors. The Russian peasants dwell in their straw and mud brick structures of solid but primitive aspect. The Germans—colonized by Catherine the Second—have more attractive and more modern homes, well becoming the prosperous and hard-working farmer. The Jew, whom one found huddled in almost every village, presents a situation far from attractive.

Previous hard years for the farmer have been difficult business years for the Jew, who insists that he could

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'Decisive Moment' Faces Poles, Says Pilsudski Aide

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW — Zozislaw Lechwicki, president of the constitutional subcommittee, in a statement to the press, says: "The decisive moment has arrived. Marshal Pilsudski has taken the helm and will carry through changes in the Constitution to assure a strong government in a strong democracy and a continuity of state policy and national safety." This end, Mr. Lechwicki adds, can be attained by strengthening the President's position so that he may give permanence to the Government.

Meanwhile Marshal Pilsudski himself says in an interview: "In my opinion elected and responsible representation is necessary, and therefore I seek reform of our defective parliamentary system. Conditions throughout the country are such as to cause doubt about the possibility of preserving this system. Yet I have undertaken the attempt once more by authorizing new elections."

These statements are countered by a joint manifesto issued by the Socialists and National Democrats, who have now sunk their hitherto strongly conflicting programs in order to oppose Marshal Pilsudski.

The case for the latter is that since the revolution occurred, Poland has consolidated its position both at home and abroad and introduced various social reforms.

Bromley Is Forced Back in Fourth Try

TOKYO (AP)—The fourth attempt of Harold Bromley, American aviator, to span the Pacific Ocean ended Sept. 15 when he and his co-pilot, Harold Gatty, were forced by adverse weather to return to within a few miles from where they had taken off for the United States nearly 25 hours previously.

Bromley landed the huge monoplane "City of Tacoma" near the village of Shitsukari on Cape Shariya, Aomori Prefecture, at 6 a. m. (1 p. m., P. S. T.). Neither the pilot nor Gatty was injured. Dispatches did not say whether the plane was damaged.

The monoplane, attempting a 4500-mile flight over the ocean to Tacoma, Wash., was in the air 24 hours and 52 minutes, and from calculations apparently had flown approximately 2400 miles.

It had reached 300 miles beyond Cape Lopatka, nearly half way to the westernmost Aleutians, before turning back as the fliers encountered thick fog and head winds.

CHILE CUTS COTTON SEED DUTY

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Government will reduce import duty on cotton seed, it was announced Sept 12. The action was taken at the request of the Cotton Company of Peru.

Former Amtorg Man Outlawed by Soviet

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Moscow

BASIL W. DELGASS, former vice-president of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York, has been outlawed by sentence of the Soviet Supreme Court and his property ordered confiscated.

The action follows his recent resignation from the Amtorg Company, which is the Soviet trading agency in the United States, and his refusal to return to Russia.

Mayor Salter Is Greeted by Mayor Curley

Massachusetts Capital Honors Head of Old World Namesake

Boston is playing host to its distinguished tercentenary guest, Reuben Salter, Mayor of Boston, Eng., who, in company with various other English and Canadian public officials, was officially welcomed Sept. 15 to the New World's Boston by Mayor James M. Curley at the City Hall.

Mayor Curley expressed pleasure that Mayor Salter was able to be present during "tercentenary week" and told him that the city had prepared a fine program for his entertainment. Tercentenary medals were pinned on the coats of the visitors. Mayor Salter was clad in the brightly colored robe, gold cord and seal of his office.

The English party arrived at the North Station from Quebec at 7:30 a. m., and was met by Boston's official host, Thomas A. J. Johnson, Standish Wilcox, Mayor Curley's secretary, George E. Leighton, chairman of the Boston reception committee; Col. Percy A. Guthrie and Leo F. Green, president of the Boston Typographical Union.

Accompanying Mayor Salter were Councilor E. A. Bailey, deputy mayor of Boston, Eng., and Mrs. Bailey, James Taitt, former mayor of Boston, Eng.; J. H. Mountain, of Boston, Eng.; Prof. Roy E. Davis, president of the Canadian Club; T. E. P. Pringle, of the Canadian National Railroad, Judge O. S. Crockett, of the Supreme Court, Fredericton, N. B.; Louis A. Gastonguay, mayor of Halifax, N. S.; J. M. J. O'Connell, mayor of Sydney, N. B. and Maj.-Gen. Hugh H. McLean, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick. William G. Clark, mayor of Fredericton, is expected to join the party Sept. 16.

The visitors were escorted to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel for an informal breakfast. Then the party was taken on a tour of historic sites in Boston, following which they were welcomed at the City Hall.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Frank G. Allen, who is in Springfield attending the Massachusetts Tercentenary exhibit, Joseph E.

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SMALL FARMERS IN PORTO RICO TO HAVE OWN LANDS

$520,000 Will Be Spent for Homesteads and Farm Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Half-a-million dollars has been appropriated by the Porto Rican Government for the purchase of agricultural lands for homesteading to small farmers, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the island, states in his first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30.

An additional $20,000 will be used to teach farming methods, crops and markets to the small farmer by establishing farm bureaus.

There are no public lands left in Porto Rico, where, the Governor points out, the small individual farmer is the basic unit of society, and holdings will have to be purchased from the large landholders, many of whom at this time are ready, even eager, to sell.

"We are," Governor Roosevelt says, "extending the services of our agricultural agents, and providing that they spend five days a week going from farm to farm in their districts, rather than simply three days as has been the custom in the past.

"Another step in this policy," he continues, "is the organization of three itinerant units in the shape of Ford trucks. Each will be under the direction of an agricultural agent. Each will carry tools for spraying, pruning, etc., and slips of citrous trees and seeds. They will visit farm after farm.

"We have endeavored, where possible," he says, "to organize the farmers in such a fashion that they might take advantage through combination of opportunities to sell products in the North.

"But," the Governor goes on, "intensive agriculture alone cannot support the population. Industries are necessary. There is an abundance of intelligent, honest and industrious labor, and there is exceptional opportunity for development. There is power, both hydroelectric and manufactures, and there is, also, a water haul to markets of the world."

Economic conditions on the island, he points out, are bad. More than 60 per cent of the people are out of employment. The average yearly income of the working man or woman ranges between $150 and $200. Hundreds are coming to the government offices weekly asking for work.

Another, and even more important endeavor, he declares, is the extension of a special type of consolidated rural vocational school. There formerly has been a tendency to educate boys and girls with no thought as to their future; and with this in mind, in the addition to the teaching of reading, writing, arithmetic and English, each school is surrounded by a small farm which is cultivated by the boys under the direction of a farmer. Each boy is encouraged to have a small truck garden near his home, and girls are

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Yachts Off on Second Race With Enterprise in the Lead

10-Mile Breeze Blows—Defender Gains Advantage at Start by Maneuvering to Weather of Challenger —Good Race Expected

U. S. S. KANE, Off America's Cup Course (By Radio to the Associated Press)—The second of the series of races for the historic America's Cup got under way at 10:40 a. m. (E. S. T.) Sept. 15 exactly on schedule.

A nice sailing breeze of about 10 miles an hour was blowing as the two yachts started over the 30-mile triangular course. Both craft were wearing mainsails, staysails, jibs and large jib topsails.

The Enterprise crossed the Shamrock's bow at 10:53, the maneuver leaving the green-hulled challenger about five lengths in the defender's lee. As soon as the American skipper had his boat well to weather of the Shamrock he went back on the starboard tack.

Rounding the 10-mile mark at 12:21:30, an hour and 40 minutes from the start, the Enterprise boomed away on the long reach for the next marker. She was sliding easily through the gentle swell which was running.

The Enterprise rounded the 20-mile mark in her race in defense of the America's Cup against the Shamrock V at 1:22:32 (E. S. T.). She was two miles or more ahead of the British boat.

The Shamrock's only chance to overtake the flying American defender was for the latter to break down or have a sail carried away, which was unlikely in the light breeze that was blowing.

The Shamrock rounded the marker at 1:31:35 nine minutes and 10 seconds behind the American boat.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEWPORT, R. I.—As the curtain went up Sept. 15 for the second act of this great maritime sporting spectacle which marks the fourteenth

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COTTON TEXTILE TRADE MAY JUNK SURPLUS PLANTS

Million Dollar Stabilizing Corporation to Have This Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A fine cotton goods "Stabilizing or Balancing Corporation," to be capitalized for at least $1,000,000, which will have power and authority to buy up and junk mills, if necessary, but which will function chiefly in "balancing production with the current and prospective volume of demand," is the latest step proposed in the fine cotton goods industry to bring order and prosperity.

The corporation is to be wholly owned by the mills themselves, and the capital is to be raised by a levy of 25 cents per spindle on those mills that join the group. The money is not to be paid in all at one time, but only as needed, and in equal ratio between the members in proportion to their size. Stock is to be issued to the mills direct and only to the mills, it is understood.

Mills which become a part of the stabilization group must pledge themselves through the proper officials, to abide by and conform to the direction of the group with respect to volume of production in their plant during any given period.

The plan has already received not only very careful and complete consideration by most of the leading figures in the fine goods industry, but is said to have enlisted very powerful support. It has already been the subject of several conferences between mill men in New Bedford, Fall River and New York City, and in Fall River there has been a general meeting of cotton mill treasurers called to discuss the proposition.

Among those prominently engaged in promoting the movement are Malcolm Chase, of the Berkshire Fine Spinners group, Homer Loring of the United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc., Walter H. Langshaw of the Dartmouth Mill, and several Fall River mill treasurers among whom have been mentioned F. L. Carpenter of the Davis Mill and Israel Brayton of the Lincoln Mill. They have been assured of very strong banking support for the plan, it is understood.

It is said that negotiations have gone to the extent of tentative formation of the various committees which will function when the plan is put into operation. The two most important of these are the corporation committee, which has direct charge of the negotiations looking toward formation of the corporation, and the "stabilization committee" which will be the group that will determine what proportion of full capacity operation the industry is warranted in maintaining to fully meet the current volume of demand.

Conferences relative to the matter are said to have taken place the last week in New York and also in Boston. It is claimed that a very large number of the fine goods mills, including many in New Bedford, Fall River, Rhode Island, Connecticut, northern New England and some in the South, have tentatively indicated their willingness to join the group

AUSTRALIA ABLE TO MEET DEBTS, PREMIER ASSERTS

Scullin Declares Economic Condition Not So Bad as Depicted

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO — James H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, before sailing from Port Said on Sept. 13 for London to attend the Imperial Conference, made an important statement to the press in which he accentuated the fact that the Australian economic depression was not so bad as had been made out. The causes were of a temporary nature and there had never been any question of not being able to meet their obligations either in regard to the Commonwealth bonds or the war debts. He stated that one of the tasks before the coming Imperial Conference would be to harmonize the forms of government with the theory of complete dominion autonomy. At present the form was not entirely in accordance with the status of equality.

The present, he stated, was a propitious moment to advance the idea of developing the British Empire along the lines of coöperation between its various parts. There should be, he said, closer unity between all the British peoples. The Empire overseas provided Great Britain's best market and also the greatest promise of a potential increase of trade, but at the same time if the Dominions could not find outlets within the Empire for their surplus primary products, they must look elsewhere.

They also did not wish always to send their raw products abroad for manufacture, but would eventually set up factories at home. Mr. Scullin also said that the development of interimperial trade and an economically strong British Commonwealth of Nations should provide a splendid foundation for the maintenance of world peace.

Equality in Trade Demanded in India

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS — The Government of India declares that the civil disobedience movement in Madras Presidency has definitely failed, but as a matter of fact the civil disobedience plan never made a great appeal to the citizens of this Presidency, which has all along displayed a stronger civic sense than most of the other provinces.

Nevertheless it appears true that other provinces are wearying of the dictation of the All-India Congress. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the most important commercial body in India, has aligned itself with the European Association in demanding suppression of civil disobedience before any political concessions, also suppression of the congress as an illegal body and sequestration of its funds. The chamber also recommends that the round-table conference to be held in London next month consider terms of a commercial understanding between Britain and India to include equality in trading status.

Big Changes Pending in British Trade

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Import Boards Plan to Come Before Conference

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Growing Need for Empire Markets

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In view of the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London, Sept. 30—a conference second only to the Assembly of the League of Nations in bringing together representatives of diverse races from all parts of the globe—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing a series of 15 articles discussing "The British Empire of 1930," its composition, problems, and opportunities.

These articles supply a basis of general information from which the proceedings of the conference may be viewed with understanding. The contributors are leading authorities on the subject.

The following article, the third of the series, affords a comprehensive study of the economic problems to be threshed out by the conference.

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Journalist and Author. Until Lately Leader Writer on the Daily Chronicle

LONDON—At only one other period during the present century have the British Dominions been so much an object of interest in the home country as they are now. That period was during the Great War, when a common sentiment welded the Empire together for purposes of defense.

A need almost as pressing, but this time an economic need, is impelling Britons once again to turn their eyes upon the Empire in the hope that it may become an organism united for purposes of trade. There is much important business of a varied character to be transacted at the Imperial Conference; but for the people of Great Britain the economic issue overshadows all others.

The events which have thrust this matter into prominence and given it a burning controversial interest, have been those connected with the campaign for what is called Empire Free Trade. But the real causes are of much earlier origin.

We must look far back into the early nineteenth century and the days of the first industrial revolution, when Britain was ceasing to be a predominantly agricultural country, with small industries, making things mainly for home consumption, on the way to becoming a predominantly manufacturing country making things for all the world. She gained a start over other countries when they were preoccupied with the Napoleonic wars, just as at a later date the United States went ahead of Europe when she was wrapt up in the Great War.

By taking full advantage of this start, and of her convenient and abundant coal supplies, her well-placed harbors, and her command of the sea, Great Britain maintained throughout the nineteenth century her leading position as a manufacturing country, with an unequaled import, export, and entrepôt trade. The production of food and raw materials came to occupy an ever-

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'Kindness to Animals' Course Planned by Board of Education in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Tying tin cans on dogs' tails and chasing alley cats may be turned into more sympathetic treatment for animals at the hands of Chicago school children when the new order of the Board of Education goes into effect.

One half hour each week is to be devoted by each teacher to "humane education," according to the decision of the board. In 23 states and several foreign countries the same subject is included in the curriculum, and reports of remarkable improvement in the conduct of pupils, have been received, it is said here.

"A better class of citizens with a more humanitarian outlook will undoubtedly result when kindness to animals is stressed with the children," Charles J. Lunak, assistant superintendent, stated. "It may be going too far to say that crime will be wiped out by such instruction but judging by the experiences of other cities and countries, a direct reduction in criminality may be looked for eventually as a consequence of this teaching.

"Our plan gives the widest latitude to the teacher because we know that its success depends upon the spontaneous and informal approach by the one in charge. No instructions as to just how to teach the course have gone out and only general material has been supplied.

Reports from other cities of the changes brought about among boys and girls by such teaching were related by Dr. Lunak. "One school in San Francisco, in a rough-and-tumble neighborhood," he said, "has the reputation of being the most orderly in the entire city. The principal has enlisted the children in bands of mercy, pledged to do good deeds and show kindness to people and animals. The idea spread rapidly and the youngsters guard their record zealously."

The instruction cannot be "galvanised," Dr. Lunak said. In the Chicago schools it is expected that kindness to animals will be emphasized whenever it occurs in the daily lessons, and not taught as a formal subject.

HIGH-FLY BALLOON STAYS ON GROUND

AUGSBURG, Ger. (AP)—The plan of Prof. Auguste Piccard to ascend 10 miles into the stratosphere suffered a setback Sept 14 when his balloon failed to rise from the ground. The amount of gas proved insufficient to raise the heavy gondola.

Professor Piccard, of the University of Brussels, hoped to reach the highest altitude ever gained by man and study cosmic rays, which he believes will furnish clues to great sources of energy. He said the attempt would be repeated at a later date.

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PARTISAN LINES DRAWN ON DRY ISSUE IN STATE

Most Democrats Are Wet in Massachusetts' Campaign

Massachusetts state primaries are to be held Sept. 16 and candidates for Governor, United States Senator, state elective offices, the national House of Representatives, the next Legislature and various county offices are to be chosen by the Republican and Democratic Parties. In Boston the polls will be open from 6 a. m. until 4 p. m. In other cities and towns the hours vary.

The primary campaign now drawing to a close has become more and more vigorously contested as it has waned. The wet element has so prevailed in the Democratic Party that all of the candidates for the more important offices with one notable exception are regarded as wet.

The candidates in the Republican Party for the higher offices are, with scattering exceptions in certain congressional districts, outspokenly dry. A marked exception, and one which has pressed the wet and dry issue directly upon the Republican voters is Eben S. Draper, candidate for the United States Senate on a wet platform, in opposition to William M. Butler, who from the inception of the campaign has been dry.

In his efforts to secure the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, Mr. Draper has dropped many of the issues upon which he campaigned at the start, and has more and more directed his fire against the Eighteenth Amendment, while the Republican drys from one part of the State to the other are waging a vigorous drive in favor of Mr. Butler, who has conducted a broad and constructive appeal for party support on many other issues as well.

Of the five candidates for the United States Senate in the Democratic Party, all, with the exception of Eugene N. Foss, former Governor, can be classed as wet. Mr. Foss has boldly stated his stand on the question of prohibition.

Leading the Republican candidates for state offices is Frank G. Allen, candidate for a second term as Governor, who is definitely in favor of continued enforcement of prohibition and the maintenance in this State of the Baby Volstead Act. Governor Allen stated his stand for the state enforcement act vigorously in his annual message before the Legislature when it convened last January. John D. Devir, formerly Mayor of Malden, also is a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

The Democratic primaries present a chaotic spectacle so far as the campaign for the nomination for Governor is concerned. John J. Cummings of Boston, Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, and John F. Fitzgerald of Bos-

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Women to Extend Chivalry to Men of Elderly Class

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A women's organization can be chivalrous, too, the Zonta Clubs are aiming to prove. Men, as well as women, are henceforth to be included in the effort this international service club is making to win a better place for the elderly worker.

This new emphasis was explained by Miss Helen W. Cleveland of Toronto, international president, at a meeting of the executive committee here. At first when the clubs talked about recognizing the true value of the older persons in business and industry, they referred only to women.

Then club members realized that it was a mistake to separate women as a class and at the meeting in Chicago they decided hereafter to talk about the "older worker," meaning men as well as women. The problem, Miss Cleveland said, was the same for both.

Zonta clubs number more than 100, with three in Europe, one in Honolulu and one in Australia. Membership is limited to women in executive positions. The board members who met here included the head of a large personnel department, a director of research for a stove company, an editor, a paper box manufacturer and a woman heading a bond department.

Poincaré Assails Pact Revision Idea

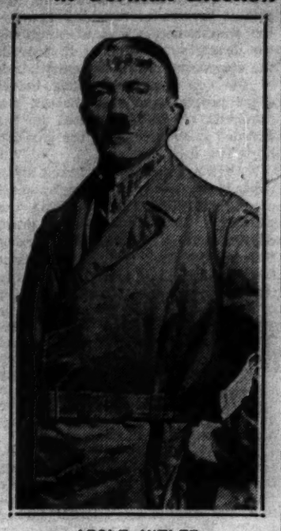
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Raymond Poincaré brands the proposal for the revision of peace treaties as the "most adventurous of international conspiracies" in his latest article written for Excelsior of Paris and Nacion of Buenos Aires. It would threaten, he declares, to destroy the independence of the small free countries and would only erect on the ruins of the treaties new and terrible hegemonies.

Dealing with the practical difficulties of obtaining a satisfactory revision of post-war settlement and defending himself against charges of having lost touch with outlook of the younger generation, M. Poincaré also elaborates the difficulties which had been encountered in attempting to solve the problem of national minorities through a comprehensive system of plebiscites.

Paris newspapers which have supported Aristide Briand in his efforts to establish a European federation severely criticise M. Poincaré for describing this project as unrealizable and criticize the former Premier's excursions into the realm of journalism as tending to diminish his prestige as a statesman.

Gains on Government in German Election



ADOLF HITLER

Franco-British Federation Plan Motion Agreed

Proposal Is for Special Committee to Examine Scheme and Report

GENEVA (AP) — Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, and Arthur Henderson, Great Britain's Foreign Minister, prepared a resolution on Sept. 15 to place M. Briand's European federation plan in the hands of a committee of European interested states for action next year.

The resolution will be offered for adoption by the Assembly tomorrow. The proposed committee, after examining the plan for a "United States of Europe," then will report its recommendations to the Assembly of the League at next year's session.

Mr. Henderson and M. Briand were closeted for a long session in the afternoon, after Dr. V. Marinkovitch, Foreign Minister of Jugoslavia, had proposed a similar procedure to the Assembly.

Mr. Henderson, who originally wanted the plan to go to the sixth, or political commission of the League, so that it would be kept under the League's control, accepted the compromise proposal with the understanding that the Assembly had full opportunity to debate and take action next year.

It was expected that if the resolution should be adopted on the floor of the Assembly tomorrow the personnel of the committee would be announced shortly and that the task of elaborating the framework of the union will get under way within a month or so.

The French Government has accumulated much material, which will be turned over to the committee for study.

Politis Voices Views of Small Nations

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — Officially the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations is still occupied with the debate upon the Secretary-General's annual report. A dozen speakers representing the smaller states are still awaiting their turn to express their national viewpoints upon the League's work.

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French Sea Fliers on Way to Boston

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALLEY STREAM, L. I.—Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, who recently made the first Paris-to-New York non-stop flight, left here at 12:08 p. m., Sept. 15, in their weathered, red biplane, the "?," to fly to Boston on the first leg of their 25-day good will tour, which will cover a route of nearly 15,000 miles.

They were followed at intervals of a few minutes by Maj. George Whitten, manager of their tour, and Rene Racover, personal manager, who left in a monoplane loaned by the Department of Commerce and piloted by Murray Hall, and then by Henri Veron, Captain Coste's mechanic, in a biplane put at the fliers' disposal by Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, and piloted by Lieut. Roland Hicks of the Army Air Corps. Mr. Veron arrived in New New York Sept. 14 on the motorship Lafayette.

The "?s" propeller was returned from the Curtiss factory, Sept. 14, where a tip crack had been repaired. A new propeller is on its way from France and will arrive here next week.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS FILMS FOR SOVIET CATHEDRAL

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—St. Isaac Cathedral in Leningrad has now been turned into an anti-religious museum. Anti-religious films are to be shown on its chief altar, while the movement of the earth round its axis will be demonstrated in the center of the cathedral.

The museum will exhibit pictures showing the cathedral as the center of "the struggle of dark forces against the November revolution," also of the anti-religious movement abroad.

FASCISTS WIN HEAVY VOTE IN REICHSTAG

Unexpected Strength Likely to Unite Government and Labor Forces

ANTISOCIALISTIC TREND NOW BLOCKED

Berlin Opinion Looks Toward Defense of Parliamentarianism as Election Result

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The outcome of the elections Sept. 14, which resulted in notable gains for the Fascists and Communists, may lead to a strengthening of the parliamentary and democratic policy in Germany.

This may sound paradoxical in view of the immense growth of Fascism, but it is just this common danger which is expected to force the bourgeois parties represented in the present Government quite closely with the Social Democrats in protecting parliamentary work.

It has caused the bourgeois parties—as far as one can judge now—to abandon any desire to play lightly with the parliamentary régime. In their previous efforts to shut Labor out of the Government they showed no little inclination to overstep parliamentary rules, if these were in their way. In fact, they only too frequently attacked parliamentarism.

Stable Conditions Needed

Now that the obstruction of parliamentary work by the Fascists is suddenly menacing, bourgeois parties represented in the Government seem to be discovering how much they need parliamentary work and democratic rules for preservation of stable conditions.

This sudden change in the attitude of Government parties is best shown in this way: Before the elections the big question asked by most serious politicians was—will the Government pay consideration to election results or will it disregard them and if defeated in Parliament will it dissolve the House a second time?

Already on the morning following the elections no such talk is any longer heard. On the contrary politicians of parties far to the Right in the present Government coalition are anxiously asking how parliamentary work may be preserved.

There may have been an inclination among certain bourgeois parties in the present Government to go hand-in-hand with the Fascisti after the election, rather than work with the Social Democrats, but this is being seen as impossible because the immense strength of the Fascisti would outweigh the influence of the bourgeois parties.

Benefit in Numbers

Thus the great growth of Fascism seems to be working more for the benefit of the parliamentary idea than a less stupendous increase would have done. If, as now expected, the government parties coöperate with Labor, then the parliamentary and Democratic forces will have the upper hand.

In this connection it must be pointed out that in Germany the Social Democrats are the stanchest supporters of the present state which they helped to found. Radical elements in the labor movement long ago joined the Communists.

It cannot be denied that latent tension between some of the bourgeois parties in the Government and labor, which was greatly increased by the antisocialistic policy of the Government in the last Reichstag and its antisocialist election campaign, is still great.

Until the passage of the Young plan, foreign political considerations bridged over this gulf. After that event the bourgeois parties hoped they could do without labor.

The outcome of the elections seems to put an end to that short interregnum in which the bourgeois parties, though in a minority, tried to govern. Now the necessity to save parliamentarism and avert chaotic conditions is expected to bridge the gulf.

Labor in Better Position

It is not believed, however, that the so-called "great coalition," reaching from industry to labor, will be formed, though under the stress of circumstances it may yet be tried.

Indications now are that the present Government will continue in office but instead of fighting labor may be leaning on its support. This would give it about 349 of 573 votes.

Naturally, very much depends on whether the present Government is willing to change its policy and become less antisocial and whether Labor is willing to acknowledge the necessity of stern financial measures in the present grave economic situation.

Should this coöperation not be realized, then Germany undoubtedly would be heading for a very serious situation. Immediate dissolution of the Reichstag would help little as it would only strengthen radical elements still more.

These factors may yet unite all who prefer a parliamentary régime to Fascist rule by Adolf Hitler and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg. In fact, it will be the common goal of the present Government and Labor to establish some kind of a working agreement to counteract obstruction, it is held here, for more than 100 Fascisti, in conjunction with more than half a hundred Communists and about 30 Hugenberg followers, may easily sabotage parliamentary work.

Thus the Government will have to try to come to terms among its own parties and with the Social Demo-

cra[illegible] behind the scenes, so that only voting takes place in Parliament.

This, of course, is a limitation of Parliament, but such a course seems unavoidable in the present circumstances.

Undoubtedly the great surprise of these elections was the astonishing growth of the Fascisti, who increased their number of seats from 12 to 107, or almost by 10 times, and have become the second strongest party in the Reichstag. Everybody had expected them to gain but such a multiplication was not believed possible.

Socialists Maintain Lead in Berlin Official Figures

BERLIN (AP)—According to corrected official figures Reichstag seats will be distributed as follows:

Social Democrats, 143.
Fascists (National Socialists led by Adolf Hilter), 107.
Communists, 76.
Centrists (Roman Catholic), 68.
German Nationalists, 41.
German Peoples' Party, 29.
Economic Party, 23.
State Party, 20.
Bavarian Parties, 19.
Farmers League, 18.
Christian Socialists, 14.
Peasants Party, 6.
Conservatives, 5.
Hanoverians, 3.
Landbund, 3.

Boston's Industries Widely Diversified

Few, if any, manufacturing communities in the United States have so wide a diversification of manufacturing activity as is to be found in the Boston area, the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce declares in announcing the industrial survey for August, showing 18 new manufacturing industries in the Metropolitan Boston district.

This brings the total of new industries starting operations in this vicinity since Jan. 1 to 140 and gives a still wider diversification to the industrial makeup of the Boston territory, the chamber states.

The report also lists expansions on the part of nearly 20 existing industries. In the summary of new industries, the Chamber lists a new shoe company, a new grist mill, a manufacturer of women's dresses, one of fireproof chemicals and three concerns making different kinds of metal products.

Expansions include the New England Fuel and Transportation Company at Everett and Brighton; a new $150,000 unit of the Lewandos, cleansers and dyers; doubling of the facilities for hard candy manufacture by W. F. Schrafft & Sons, Co., at Charlestown; improvements at the East Boston quarters of the City Fuel Company and reopening of the A. E. Little Shoe factories at Lynn.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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YACHTS WHISTLE FOR STIFF BREEZE ON SECOND RACE

(Continued from Page 1)

match for the America's Cup, the prosaic process of "washing down"—the time-honored task of scrubbing the deck just as daylight first floods the sea—occupied the foremast hands of the cup contestants long before other people were astir aboard the hundreds of yachts moored in the crowded anchorage or in the crowded hostelries ashore.

With the first victory stowed away Sept. 13 in the mythical trophy chest of the sloop Enterprise, giving the New York Yacht Club a firmer grasp on the historic cup, the jolly tars of Shamrock V have taken a significant tug at the belts of their jaunty white trousers. They are silently confident of squaring the match on the 30-mile ocean triangle. Their's is a determination which has typified the courage of the Briton in conquests upon the sea since the day when Nelson's inspiring signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," was broken out above the quarter-deck of the flagship Victory before Trafalgar.

For the second time the waters covering the approaches to Narragansett Bay, so rich in traditions of early American history, will provide the setting for this international sailing rivalry. Here in the early centuries, dragon-prowed argosies, manned by stalwart sailors, ruddy, blond, blue-eyed, from the turbulent fjords of the North Cape countries, came where only birch-bark canoes had been before. In the wake of these Norsemen, whose stone castle, according to popular belief, stands overlooking the bay as a monument to their daring discoveries, came the colonial settlers; then came the fleets of the world.

Until the recent progress toward permanent peace, battleships paraded in these waters, and during dark nights slipped out of the harbor which is now choked with pleasure craft to wage hypothetical warfare in the bay.

This is the setting in which two great nations are carrying on the contest for sailing supremacy. Many of the battleships have been scrapped. Some that are left are used to patrol the waters along the course which the racers sail. One of them, low and rakish, flies the Lipton private signal—the green shamrock on the yellow field—where it flew a battle flag in 1918. Once it was Submarine Chaser 247; now it tows Shamrock V to the starting line.

The Armada of ancient Spain; the Ariel and the Taiping racing up the Channel from China to London with the season's first cargo; the Imperial German High Seas Fleet passing in review before the Kaiser at Kiel, all these are high lights in the maritime history of their respective eras. But never has there been anything to surpass the pomp and pageantry which marks this competition for a cup whose value in old silver does not exceed $40.

What does it matter if thousands in the fleet of spectator boats caught only occasional glimpses of the racing principals through the fog and maze of surrounding craft; or may not see much more in the remaining races? A glance in any direction at any time was a lasting picture. For miles astern of the racers stretched the sight-seeing fleet and away for miles on either side.

The sun came out as the flotilla moved along, and the tint of cream color in Shamrock's billowing spinnaker shone almost like gold. Looking out for miles in every direction the fleet wallowed on.

When the principals wore around at the 15-mile mark and flattened down their sheets for the reach to the finish line it gave the boats that had been so far astern a better opportunity to work closer to the racers. As they came up wind, the weather began to clear. The cloud formations changed fitfully with a cold autumn effect. The wind was freshening from the eastward, and the ocean swells began to shorten into a chop. Working up to the last few miles the sun came out for a while. It glistened on the slanted decks of the racers.

As the upper portion of the defender's sail moved along above the surrounding boats, people watched eagerly, wondering if Enterprise would clear the Susan Moran with the black ball in her rigging.

A long puff of white vapor went up from the tug's stack. A few moments behind it came the screech of the whistle. The Enterprise had won!

Advantage in Handling Gave Enterprise Better Position at the Start

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEWPORT, R. I. (On Board the Race Committee Tug, Susan A. Moran)—Crews on both yachts had to hurry to get up sail for the opening race on Saturday, and it was a minute after the warning signal that the Shamrock dropped her tow line and swung away under mainsail and jib. The Enterprise was even later, in fact she had only 30 seconds to spare when she broke out her two headsails and edged away from her tender.

The time before the starting whistle was too short for any intricate maneuvering; but what was attempted was in favor of the Enterprise. Skipper Vanderbilt held the defender away from the committee boat at first and, with two minutes to go, tacked back and, sweeping past the Shamrock, took the windward end of the line. The challenger followed, both yachts breaking out their ballooners just before the signal. With the starting whistle, they swung off, the Enterprise in the lead going very fast, and the Shamrock astern and to leeward.

The Enterprise crossed the line 17 seconds after the whistle, while the Shamrock did not reach it until 20 seconds later. As the Vanderbilt boat was only 20 yards to windward and 50 ahead, a luffing match was looked for, but Captain Heard failed to take advantage of the opportunity, and breaking out his spinnaker to port, headed away for the turn 25 miles down the 8-knot breeze.

Enterprise Sets Spinnaker

As soon as the Enterprise found that she was not being threatened with a luff, she, too, set her spinnaker, being nearly 100 yards high off the course. The two yachts sailed slowly along for nearly an hour, with the Enterprise edging constantly to windward, until she was nearly half a mile broad off the Shamrock's starboard bow, having drawn out a lead in the first seven miles of nearly 500 yards.

The breeze, however, proved fitful, shifting back and forth with varying strength. Five miles from the turn the wind hauled well into the northeast, which sent in the spinnakers, and made both yachts jibe. Ballooners were broken out immediately; but as the wind continued to work round, these big-reaching sails were smothered and both boats sent up their small headsails. Enterprise was so far off the course that when the wind reached east northeast, she had to trim in hard to fetch the mark, to reach which she was compelled to sail at least half a mile farther than the challenger. Still she made the buoy shortly after 3 o'clock without a tack, and jibed round it easily, to head back to the finish hard on the starboard tack, the wind at the time giving the yachts a close fetch. The Shamrock came along a trifle under two minutes later, and made a very neat jibe as she squared away for the finish, about a quarter of a mile astern of the Enterprise.

Skipper Heard seemed to sense another shift in the wind back to the northward and therefore more ahead, for he held the Shamrock much higher than the Enterprise and half an hour after the turn, was 100 yards or more to weather of the wake of the leader. This proved a clever move, for after the yachts had sailed nearly an hour the breeze fulfilled Heard's expectations, and headed the Enterprise off until she could not fetch the finish, while the Shamrock could just about make it. In this close 10-mile fetch, the Enterprise gained about 10 seconds on each mile and with the finish in sight had a comfortable lead of nearly three minutes.

Enterprise Crosses Line

With the race apparently safe, Skipper Vanderbilt decided that speed was better than snug sailing, so giving the Enterprise a good rap full, he headed slightly off the course until he was a quarter of a mile astern and to leeward of the committee tug. He then flung the Enterprise round on the port tack, crossed the Shamrock by nearly half a mile, and tacked again 50 yards from the line across which he luffed the American defender. The summary:

FOURTEENTH AMERICA'S CUP MATCH—First Race

Challenger: Sir Thomas J. Lipton's Shamrock V.

Defender: Winthrop W. Aldrich et als' Enterprise.

Wind light, north by east at start, north northeast at turn, north by east at finish. Sea smooth. Weather hazy. Course 30 miles leeward and windward.

Yacht	Start	Finish	Elapsed time
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Enterprise	12 56 00	4 38 40	4 3 43
Shamrock V.	12 55 00	5 1 40	4 6 40

First Leg—A Run

Turn	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Enterprise	3 10	2 8 10
Shamrock V.	3 5 15	2 10 15

Second Leg—A Fetch

	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Enterprise	4 38 40	1 36 29
Shamrock V.	5 01 40	1 56 25

Enterprise won race 2m. 52s.
Enterprise won first leg 1m. 56s.
Enterprise won second leg 56s.

AMUSEMENTS

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Mayors of Two Bostons Meet

Left to Right—James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Mass.; Reuben Salter, Mayor of Boston, Eng.; Mrs. E. A. Bailey; E. A. Bailey, Deputy Mayor of Boston, Eng., and Thomas J. A. Johnson, Official Host of Boston, Mass.

BOSTON GREETS MAYOR OF OLD WORLD NAMESAKE

(Continued from Page 1)

Warner, Attorney-General, officially welcomed Mayor Salter's party at the State House in the Hall of Flags. The party was shown the general points of interest in the State House.

Following attendance at the dedication of the West End Health Unit, Mayor Salter was taken back to the City Hall, where he and his party witnessed the opening of the sealed box which contained the baton used in the 200th anniversary parade, and its presentation by Mayor Curley to Gen. Edward L. Logan, marshal of the tercentenary parade on Sept. 17. The visitors were then conveyed to the Ritz-Carlton for luncheon.

A trip to the Custom House tower for a view of Boston, a reception and luncheon at the Gardner Museum, a huge reception and banquet extended by the Boston Typographical Union at the Hotel Statler, and grandstand seats for the electrical parade in downtown Boston, completed Mayor Salter's itinerary for Sept. 15.

Mayor of Boston, England, Happy to Land in America

QUEBEC (AP)—A touch of Old-World ritual was seen Sept. 14 when Mayor Reuben Salter, of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, and other officials of that historic city landed from the Liner Ascania en route to Boston, Mass., to participate in the tercentenary celebrations of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Shortly after the liner docked, Col. Percy A. Guthrie, representing Mayor Curley, of Boston, Mass., and Leo F. Greene, president of the Boston Typographical Union, boarded her and welcomed the civic officials of the Old World Boston.

The Lincolnshire Mayor, speaking of the town of which he is the head, said:

"Although Boston is now outstripped in size by many cities in the old country, few people realize that four or five centuries ago we were one of the greatest ports of the British Isles. Conditions changed, however, and more southerly towns attracted the large volume of traffic, but we still carry on, and last year had a most satisfactory volume of trade with European ports.

"This is the first visit that any of us has made to this side of the Atlantic," he continued, "and as citizens of the Old Boston we are delighted at the opportunity of visiting the new metropolis which is our namesake, on the occasion of its three hundredth anniversary."

The British party left in the afternoon for Boston.

Rail Ticket Agents in Annual Session

Betterment of service can be accomplished only by elevating the standard and efficiency of those employed in "our profession," W. A. Bailey of Atlanta, Ga., president, told the 1000 delegates at the opening session of the twelfth annual convention of the American Association of Railroad Ticket Agents at the Copley-Plaza, Sept. 15.

Railroad, steamboat and transportation groups from all over the United States were represented either among the delegates from the railroads or by special representatives from transportation lines affiliated with the railroads.

The morning session opened with an invocation by the Rev. Abbott Peterson of the First Parish Church of Brookline. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, and John F. Mullen, welcomed the delegates on the part of the State and the city. Other speakers were N. W. Hawkes, vice-president of the Boston & Albany; B. Campbell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and E. R. Oliver, vice-president of the Southern Railway System.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the "Arbella," Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents; electrical parade of illuminated historical floats, start at Beacon Street, 7:30; band concert on Esplanade, Charles River Basin, contributed to the Tercentenary by the I. O. O. F., program as follows:

March, "Boston Tercentenary."
Overture, "Il Guarany".....Gomez.
Waltz, "Blue Danube".....Strauss.
Selection, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Suite, "Don Quixote".....Safranek
1. Spanish Village
2. Sanchopanza
3. Dulcinea
4. Don Quixote
Selection, "Victor Herbert's Favorites," Herbert
Selection, "Firefly".....Friml
Descriptive, "Down South".....Myddleton
Light Opera, "The Royal Vagabond" Cohen
Star-Spangled Banner

Hotel Statler: Royal Order of Scotland, dinner, Georgian Room.

Theaters

Colonial—"Sweet Adeline," 8:15.
Wilbur—Jane Cowl in "Twelfth Night," 8:20.
Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, dedication of memorial to the Founders, Mayor James M. Curley, presiding, speaker, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, Boston Common, 2:30; exhibition of full-sized reproduction of the "Arbella," Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; exhibition of original Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter, State House, Archives Division, Room 438, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Salem, exhibition of reproduced pioneers' village, Forest Park, all day to dusk; Colonial House, at Pequot Mills, Essex Institute and Peabody Museum, open to public, all day.

Hotel Statler: meeting and luncheon, Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons, ballroom and foyer; luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, Salle Moderne, 12:30.

Museum of Fine Arts; free guidance to English Rooms, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the Eighteenth Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 Colonial portraits, through Sept. 21.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints. Special exhibition of objects found by the exhibitions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Iraq. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Special opening Sept. 15 through 20 from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on legal holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day.

Cassen Galleries—Paintings by American Artists.

Guild of Boston Artists—Annual general fall exhibition by members. Through month of September.

Doll & Richards—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries—Summer exhibit.

New England Society of Contemporary Art—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Autumn exhibit.

Schervee Sindlos—Etchings and engravings. Summer exhibit.

NOTICE—On account of the Parade and anticipated traffic congestion on School Street, the Main Office of this bank will close at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1930.

THE BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
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Tomato and Lettuce Salad 10c
Yankee Pot Roast, Brown Gravy, Fresh Spinach, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
Ice Cream Sandwich with Fresh Sliced Peaches 15c

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Mayor of Boston, England, Says He's Not a 'Lord Mayor'

Reuben Salter of Old World City After Which American City Took Name Arrives With His Party to Take Part in Tercentenary

Mayor Reuben Salter of Boston, England, Boston's tercentenary guest, has in his bearing a singular resemblance to John Masefield, Poet Laureate of England.

He will stay in Boston this week and possibly longer, although he thought, at the rate he had gone during his first hours here, he would see so much in a week that, when he got back to England he would be put to it to sort out what he had seen.

Mayor Salter—he reminds friends that it is incorrect to address him as the Lord Mayor, since Boston in England has only 22,000 inhabitants and is too small to have a Lord Mayor—wore his robes of office. They were heavy robes of scarlet cashmere with a glint of rust-gold and collared in brown fur; the Mayor wears a heavy chain of triple gold links and, when he dashed about the city on a brief "breather" between appointments he wore a hat of dark feathers shaped like the hat of an admiral in His Majesty's Navy.

Speaks of Shamrock

In the clutter of Mayor Curley's office, with the members of the visiting party stepping on the toes of the Boston hosts and vice versa, all in the best humor, it was a little difficult to hear him, infrequently as he spoke. He had wanted to enter the country through the port of Boston. But it had seemed inexpedient. Members of the party traveling with him hadn't been able to catch up with the Boston-bound boat, so he had waited for them. Sir Thomas Lipton, how was he coming on today? Too early to tell yet? Ah, well, "May the best man win," and the Shamrock V is a good boat, isn't she?

When the greetings subsided a little, Mayor Curley stood in the center of the tightly packed group, holding to the hand of the Mayor of Boston, England, saying: "We? Oh, we are old friends now. My boys are back from abroad, and His Worship was most kind to them there, and so I feel as if we had known each other a long, long time, quite apart from the common interest that links us as Mayors of Bostons."

Someone wormed a way through the surrounding party. "The gifts," he murmured, pressing forward a scroll in a tube, and a flat jeweller's box.

"His Worship didn't want to come to you empty-handed."

"Ah," murmured Mayor Curley, "he has brought us something we cannot see, but we can feel it. Gifts? What gifts?"

It appeared that His Worship had fetched a scroll of greeting and two silver spoons that were a part of the Borough silver in Boston. "Why," said Mayor Curley, "shouldn't we postpone the presentation of the gifts until tomorrow night when thousands of people will come to see His Worship at Boston Garden?"

His Worship, looking a little dazed at the prospect that 25,000 people were coming anywhere to see just himself, agreed.

Not a Politician

You would be hard put to see in the Mayor of Boston, England, a figure of a politician. Indeed, he says he is no politician at all. "We do not introduce politics in our local affairs," he said, calmly. "In our town, which has had a life of 1000 years, business ability gets a man his office."

His Worship is a wholesale news agent and a director of the Boston Standard, which was founded in 1854. He has a financial interest in many local organizations and is a lay preacher in the Methodist Church.

"I am a member of the Labor Party but we do not go into Labor matters in our municipal affairs. We only get a one-year term. I think Mr. Mountain will succeed me. (Jabez H. Mountain, member of the Town Council.) We take care that every man has a chance to do his share in helping to run the city."

It appeared that Mr. Salter was reasonably appalled at the prospect of having to speak out as a visiting official.

"We are none of us orators in this party." He laughed a little and said, with a touch of wistfulness, "but we shall do the best we can. We have long looked forward to visiting Boston. It looks quite as we expected. We had been told it was the most English looking city in the States and we had heard that Quebec was very French looking.

"We had time to ride about Quebec and we found what we had heard was true. And, though we haven't been here long, we see what people meant by describing Boston as an English-looking city. At any rate, we are most happy to be here. We shall get a lot of good ideas to take home with us."

PARTISAN LINES DRAWN ON DRY ISSUE IN STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

ton are all committed to repeal or the weakening of the prohibition amendment. Late in the campaign John F. Fitzgerald found it necessary to withdraw from the contest and yet Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has insisted that the Democrats nominate Mr. Fitzgerald, and then allow the Democratic state committee to choose a substitute candidate.

Of the Republican candidates for Representative in Congress, 12 are pronouncedly favorable to the Eighteenth Amendment and the state enforcement act. Allen T. Treadway of the First District, William H. Felker and Mrs. Ella M. Roberts in the Second, Frank H. Foss of the Third, Edith Nourse Rogers of the Fifth, Martha N. Brookings of the Sixth, Frederick W. Dallinger of the Eighth, Charles L. Underhill of the Ninth, Robert Luce of the Thirteenth, Richard B. Wigglesworth of the Fourteenth, Joseph W. Martin Jr. of the Fifteenth and Charles L. Gifford of the Sixteenth are outspokenly dry.

With the exception of Mrs. Brookings in the Sixth District, these candidates are for renomination and reëlection. Mrs. Brookings entered the contest in the Essex district as a dry candidate when the present incumbent, A. Piatt Andrew, declared himself in favor of repeal.

POST OFFICE CLERKS FAVOR 44-HOUR WEEK

The national Federation of Post Office Clerks, Boston Local 100, adopted a motion Sept. 14 urging the Post Office Department to establish a 44-hour week in place of the present 48, as an emergency measure in accordance with President Hoover's policy of bettering the unemployment situation.

Under the present schedule, by which the work of the Post Office goes on 24 hours a day, the clerks work six days of eight hours each week. With a 44-hour schedule, the regular shift would have Saturday afternoons off, necessitating the employment of substitutes.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with some showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.

Southern New England: Local thunder showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday; increasing southerly winds becoming fresh and shifting to westerly Tuesday.

Northern New England: Showers and probably thunder storms tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday in New Hampshire and Vermont; moderate south and southwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional showers first half, and mostly fair latter half of week; continued warm until middle of week, then cooler with temperature about normal by Friday.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sept.15	Max. Sept.14		9 a.m. Sept.15	Max. Sept.14
Albany	70	78	Memphis	68	92
Atlantic City	72	80	Montreal	60	..
Boston	72	79	Nantucket	70	78
Buffalo	72	78	New Orleans	78	88
Calgary	44	..	New York	72	78
Charleston	80	92	Philadelphia	72	84
Chicago	64	80	Pittsburgh	70	86
Denver	48	62	Portland, Me.	66	68
Des Moines	54	74	Portland, Ore.	56	74
Eastport	54	62	San Francisco	56	68
Galveston	82	88	St. Louis	66	80
Hatteras	80	86	St. Paul	48	70
Helena	58	64	Seattle	58	72
Jacksonville	78	92	Tampa	80	92
Kansas City	60	74	Washington	72	90
Los Angeles	60	78			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:58 p. m., Tuesday 5:40 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:25 p. m.

RICHMOND, VA.

Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
is introducing
A beautiful wash-fabric with lustre of SILK (white or colors) first floor.
Made of Cotton — Fine as Silk
See this new fabric in ready-to-wear frocks and in piece goods.

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Seasonal Demand Perks Up Business

FINANCIAL enterprise in Europe is reported to be on the increase. Proposals that an international mortgage bank be organized to operate in central-eastern sections of the Continent, employing low-cost western European capital in areas where capital is costly, are seen as tending toward a better distribution of funds.

The seasonal pickup now under way in business in the United States is making itself felt in some degree in practically all countries.

New Brunswick Guests Welcomed

Maj.-Gen. Hugh H. McLean, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and Judge Oswald Crockett of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, arrived in Boston Sept. 14 as the first of the vanguard for Boston Week.

They were met at Central Wharf by Thomas J. A. Johnson of Magnolia, Boston's official greeter. Accompanying Mr. Johnson was a delegation from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

A dinner in honor of the distinguished guests was given last night at the Copley-Plaza by members of the general reception committee and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

GRISWOLDS PLAN MEETING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Descendants of the three Pilgrim Griswolds, Matthew, Edward and Michael, will hold their first national meeting at Griswoldville, Wethersfield, Conn., near here, on Sept. 20. More than 115 members of the family from all parts of the United States are expected to attend.

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GREAT CHANGES FOUND PENDING IN BRITISH TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

diminishing proportion of the community.

The vast increase in population during the nineteenth century was mainly an increase among persons engaged in industry and commerce. It is true, there have been many fluctuations in the condition of British agriculture during that century. It flourished during the Napoleonic wars. It slumped afterward and, in consequence, was for a time assiduously protected. It declined during the last decades of the nineteenth century and during the present century. But these ups and downs do not affect the point that the vast, steady increase in the population between 1800 and 1930 was never reflected in the numbers of the agricultural community, and that during most of those years there was a continuous influx of people from the country districts into the towns.

No Increase on Farms

The population of Great Britain in 1801 was 10,500,000. In 1921 it was nearly 43,000,000. Today it is estimated at 44,475,000. But persons engaged in agriculture and fishing in 1921 numbered no more than 1,500,000 out of over 17,000,000 occupied persons. At that date the miners and quarrymen alone amounted to no fewer than 1,200,000, a number not greatly inferior to the total of those engaged in the prime productive industry of the land.

So the prosperity of Great Britain during the last 130 years has not been built up by growing more things on the land—either food or raw materials for industry—but by coal mining, by manufacturing things out of imported raw material, by trading in these finished products with other countries, and by carrying the goods of many nations in her ships. She acted on the free trade idea that each country should freely produce what it is most fitted to produce, and that it is in the interest of a great industrial and trading community to be able to buy in the cheapest market—home or foreign—never being afraid to import goods which she cannot as cheaply produce herself, relying on her skill and carrying power to export goods to pay for them.

Becomes Big Importer

Thus, instead of making strenuous efforts to increase her agricultural production, she unhesitatingly fed her increasing population by importing wheat from Canada, the Argentine, and at one time Russia, and other countries; meat from the Argentine, Australia, and New Zealand; fruit from France, South Africa, Canada, Australia and many other places; dairy produce from Ireland, Denmark and France; and in the same way she brought in raw materials for her factories from all parts of the world. She relied upon her skill in industrial production to sell things which would pay for these imports; and it was held that even the British farmer, benefiting by the cheapness with which he could buy all that he did not produce, and the accessibility of the large home market, ought to be able to hold his own under free competition.

With the beginning of the twentieth century America, Germany, and other countries began to be serious competitors, and economists mark at that period a falling off in the increase of British production. But a far more important setback was that occasioned by circumstances following the war.

Setback After War

Every European country, after that bitter experience, aimed at becoming self-supporting, bolstering up domestic industries at the expense of foreign trade. Tariffs consequently were raised higher and higher, and tended to exclude foreign manufactures. Rapid fluctuations in price introduced an uncertainty highly unfavorable to trade. In the Far East mass production by ill-paid labor introduced a new competitive element especially harmful to the British cotton industry, while disturbances in China almost shut down a once highly profitable market.

British coal was adversely affected by the development of electric power in Europe. The enormous strides of American industry in cheap mass production enabled the United States to outbid Britain in respect of certain articles even in her own dominions. And last, but not least, the crushing burden of taxation levied to pay interest on her prodigious war debt restricted the amount of capital available for improving industrial plant.

In spite of these difficulties the trade of Great Britain was slowly showing signs of recovery up to the autumn of last year. But it was disturbing that her export trade was still 20 per cent below the pre-war figure and still more disturbing that this was the case at a time when American exports were 64 per cent, Japanese 76 per cent, and Italian 32 per cent above the 1913 level; and Germany was going forward by leaps and bounds.

Still Importing Food Supplies

In 1928 Britain was importing £513,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and raw materials from foreign countries, and £258,000,000 worth of goods from the Dominions, the Colonies and India. These imports could only be paid for by exports.

The difficulty was that owing to the nature of the organization of her trade, Great Britain still found it necessary to import her main supplies of food and raw materials, but no longer found the same willingness among customers to receive her manufactured goods in return. Much might be done, and ought to be done, with her agriculture, but such efforts as have so far been made to bolster it up have met with little success, and measures proposed for reforming the system of land tenure, for attracting capital back to the land, and for improving methods of marketing, have not yet been adopted.

The thought of the nation has rather been turning toward enlarging the unit of production—the unit being no longer that of the nation, but of the Empire—a region vast enough to include real traditionally associated, here with manufacture, there with the production of food, there with the growth of essential raw materials.

When the thought of the nation was already beginning to move in this direction a far more serious situation arose which gave cogency and irresistible force to the movement for developing Empire trade.

Effects of Trade Slump

I will not here attempt to analyze the causes which last autumn produced a financial crisis in America and other countries, and a world depression in trade. Sufficient to say, that the grave problem of finding sufficient foreign demand for Britain's exports to keep her industrial population employed—a problem which since 1920 had never ceased to cause concern—became acutely and dangerously aggravated. It was held to be a very serious situation that at midsummer, 1929, the register still recorded over 1,000,000 of unemployed. On Sept. 23 the figure was 1,162,940. Early in 1930 it had risen to over 1,500,000. In August more than 2,000,000 were reported out of work, and there was no indication that the worst had yet been reached. In the regions where the big staple industries had grown up the situation became more and more distressing. In two counties alone—Lancashire and Cheshire—more than 500,000 were out of work. Nearly as many were unemployed in the once busy areas of Yorkshire, Durham and Cumberland.

Move to Imperial Preference

With one accord business men, politicians, and journalists began to say "Something must be done," and most conspicuous among them, Lord Beaverbrook, who came forward with the cry "Empire Free Trade." The strenuous campaign waged in favor of this policy has done more than anything else to concentrate the attention of the British public on the Imperial Conference.

It is the contention of the Empire Free Traders that, since Great Britain tends to be shut out of foreign markets by prohibitive tariff walls, she ought to concentrate on the development of the Empire as a vast self-contained fiscal and trading unit. The analogy of America presented itself at once. America enjoys absolute free trade between her component states and resorts to severe protection against foreign countries. Why should not the British Empire be developed as a similar self-sufficing unit? The dominions and colonies are capable of producing every kind of food and most kinds of raw materials. Might not Great Britain draw more and more of this produce from empire sources by taxing imports from foreign countries, securing in return free or favored entry for her manufactured articles in dominion and colonial ports, and thus a predominant position in the empire markets? A fiscally united British Empire would be able to hold its own economically with the United States of America or, should it be formed, a United States of Europe.

Scheme Meets Opposition

The idea was attractive. But it met with opposition from two quarters. Though a majority of Conservatives for 25 years have leaned toward protection, the official Conservative Party, led by Stanley Baldwin, is frankly apprehensive of the effect on the British electorate of proposing taxes on food—unless and until the Dominions have made a satisfactory offer in recompense.

The Free Traders, on the other hand, which include the Labor Government and the Liberal Party, are opposed to the scheme, both as unpractical and undesirable—unpractical, because the Dominions are not ready to offer an adequate preference, and India probably none at all—undesirable, because it is alleged that it would do nothing but harm to such basic trades as coal and cotton, that it would send up the cost of living, increase the costs of production and so reduce British competitive power in foreign markets. Foreign countries, it is pointed out, still receive a much larger share of British exports than is taken by the Empire, and more than the Empire can possibly absorb for many years to come.

Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has thus defined the Government's attitude to the conference: "We shall enter the Imperial Conference," he declared, "barring no question from discussion; but it will be made abundantly clear that we shall approve no final conclusion which involves this country in a food taxation policy or a general protectionist policy."

Are we, then, to assume that there is no big, clear-cut program for promoting inter-imperial trade to which the Labor Government will give favorable attention? If Empire Free Trade is doomed under the present Government, is there no equally sensational alternative?

There is. But it is not one which has been advanced officially by the British Government. That government has promised to consider it with an "open mind" when it is put forward—as it will be—by Dominion representatives. In Great Britain its leading exponent is a highly talented Socialist, E. F. Wise, supported, in regard to the essentials of his scheme, by that clever Labor ex-Minister, Sir Oswald Mosley.

The policy to which I allude is that of setting up import boards for controlling the importation of food stuffs and raw material, with authority to use the unequaled purchasing power of Great Britain to buy in bulk, and in the cheapest market, all the supplies that the country requires. The price to the British farmer would be stabilized at a sufficiently remunerative figure. It is suggested that Great Britain could enter an Imperial Conference with power to offer Empire producers a steady market, with prices at the accepted world level over a given period, and that she would thus be in a position to bargain for reciprocal advantages for British manufactured goods.

To what extent this scheme is likely to receive powerful backing is not yet clear. But it is certain that it will be warmly advocated at the conference.

Anti-Waste Proposal

Here, then, are at least two sensational proposals which will engage the attention of the conference. But it must not be supposed that they exhaust, or come near to exhausting, the possibilities through which the ideal of inter-imperial coöperation may be promoted. There are business men in Great Britain who have a great belief in the prospects of rationalizing imperial industry, so that competing interests in Britain and the Dominions may eliminate the waste of competition. There are others who think that much may be done by setting up a permanent organization for promoting trade. Though many British economists apprehend any restricted action which would tend to impede trade with foreign countries, all are agreed that there is scope for a great increase of trade within the Empire, and that the conference affords a unique opportunity for concerting the means.

Leaders of Opposing Forces in British Battle of the Tariffs

Left to Right: Stanley Baldwin (Underwood), Former Prime Minister, Whose Approval of Empire Free Trade Plan Is Qualified by Objection to Taxing Food Imports. Philip Snowden (Lafayette, London), Chancellor of Exchequer in Labor Free Trade Government, Who Is Firmly Opposed to Scheme. Lord Beaverbrook (Wide World), Newspaper Magnate, Leading Promoter of the Empire Free Trade Movement.

Fall of Commodity Prices in Britain Has Intensified Trade Depression

Washington

IN VIEW of the great increase of unemployment in Britain, which at the end of July reached the high figure of about 2,000,000 out of 12,000,000 insured workers, it is instructive to note from the following table, printed by permission of Editorial Research Reports, how business depression has been intensified by the rapid fall of commodity prices.

Month 1930	Wholesale prices of commodities (1913 — 100)	Insured workers without employment Per cent of total	Number (End of month)
January	123.7	12.6	1,534,000
February	121.0	13.1	1,582,000
March	119.4	14.0	1,731,000
April	117.2	14.6	1,752,000
May	115.8	15.3	1,823,000
June	113.3	15.8	1,946,600

ALL STEAMSHIP LINES IN CHILE CONSOLIDATE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A second major consolidation in Chilean industry was approved Sept. 12 when representatives of nationally owned navigation companies and government officials agreed to combine all steamship companies under one management.

An annual saving of $1,560,000 in operating costs will be effected by the consolidation, according to official statements. The total number of freight and passenger steamers affected is 124, and the steamship companies have a capital of $17,160,000.

Jugoslavs Emigrate to Far-Off Lands, but the Lure of Home Calls Many Back

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPLIT, Jugoslavia—More than a twelfth part of all the Jugoslavs live outside of their fatherland and are found in almost every country in the world. In the United States there are more than 500,000, in South America 100,000, in Australia and New Zealand several thousand, 5000 in Egypt, 20,000 in France, many in Canada, and a number even in Siberia.

There is hardly an occupation in which they are not engaged. In America they are farmers, fruit raisers, miners and factory workers. They are sailors on all the seas, working under many flags. They make straw hats in Central America and send them to the United States. They catch crabs in the Gulf of Mexico and fish in the Pacific Ocean along the shore of southern California. They ship vegetables from Mexico, sell milk in Chicago and keep little restaurants in most of the larger cities in all parts of the world.

They have gone abroad to seek their fortunes because parts of their own country have been under the oppression of foreign rulers for ages and in their barren mountains and dry hills it has been difficult to find bread for all.

Strange to say, the stony, unproductive valleys and cliffs and peaks amid which these people are reared, exercise a charm over them which neither time nor distance can break and which brings scores of thousands of them home to visit or live. So many of them have returned from the United States to Dalmatia, Croatia and Bosnia that one is scarcely able to enter a hotel, restaurant, store, automobile or boat without being served by one of these returned emigrants.

In many a Jugoslav village the largest house belongs to an "American" and most of the chauffeurs who drive automobiles over the dizzy roads of Montenegro will tell you of the years they spent in the United States.

BRITISH GIRL GETS ENTRY PERMISSION

WASHINGTON (AP)—An order to admit to the United States Miss Elsa Hewitt, daughter of a Labor member of the British Parliament, was issued Sept. 11 by the Labor Department.

Miss Hewitt was detained at Ellis Island, New York, when she arrived to teach music at the Manumit School, a labor preparatory institution at Pawling, N. Y. Immigration officials held she had the wrong kind of visa for admission as a teacher. The State Department changed her visa and the immigration commissioner immediately ordered that she be admitted.

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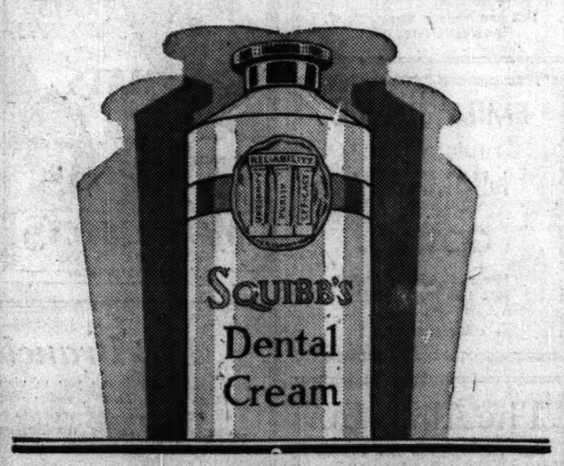

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EASTERN STATES SHOW ASSUMES HISTORICAL AIR

Governor Allen Entertains Distinguished Guests at Springfield Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An historical atmosphere in recognition of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary and elaborate exhibits that set forth the activities of governmental departments, while depicting the rise and growth of the Commonwealth, are distinctive features of the Eastern States Exposition this year.

Governors and other official representatives of the northeastern states bore a prominent part in the Sept. 15 program. A luncheon was given at noon by Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts to visiting governors and invited guests.

The Governors and their delegations arrived on Sept. 14 and attended a concert by John Philip Sousa and his band in the Coliseum. On this occasion the Governors reviewed two battalions of the 104th infantry regiment and witnessed drills by the twelfth fleet division, United States naval reserve, the state champion drum and bugle corps from Holyoke, and other groups. Members of the 4-H training school assembled before the Governors with massed flags, representing 38 states and four Canadian provinces.

The New Hampshire Building, the fourth State building to be erected on the Avenue of States, will be dedicated on Sept. 15 with an address by Gov. Charles W. Tobey. The exercises started at 11 o'clock. The structure is of the Georgian colonial type and cost $60,000. It is a fine companion to the Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont buildings, previously erected.

Exhibits related to the Tercentenary occupy a large portion of the Massachusetts state building as well as a large building ordinarily devoted to the boys' and girls' exhibits. The department of agriculture has a display that tells the story of 300 years of agriculture in the State.

The Massachusetts State Grange shows a log cabin, with stone fireplace, cooking equipment, spinning wheel, etc., and a colonial mansion, built from timbers taken from an ancient tavern in Monson, and furnished with beautiful colonial furniture.

For the first time the New England village stands complete. Four new units have been added since a year ago—a town hall, red brick schoolhouse, blacksmith shop and antique dwelling moved from one of the old residence streets in Springfield. The village has been named Storrowton, in honor of Mrs. James J. Storrow, whose generosity has enabled these interesting old buildings to be grouped permanently at this location.

One of the prominent features of Storrowton is its bird garden, under the charge of Charles J. Anderson. Another new exhibit in the village is a model roadside market, designed by Mrs. Henry Ford, president of the National Farm and Garden Association.

Juvenile contributions to the exposition are larger and more varied than ever before. As many as 19 junior departments are in evidence. The Maine State Chamber of Commerce again has brought a party of 120 boys and girls, picked members of the 4-H clubs.

A public speaking contest under the auspices of the Future Farmers of America brings contestants from 13 states.

On Sept. 18, the Boy Scouts of Hamden County Council will dedicate their land ship, the Mayflower, a copy of the vessel that brought the Pilgrims in 1620. Dr. James C. West, chief Scout executive, is coming on Sept. 19 to inspect the new ship and observe the other Scout activities. Thomas J. King, national director of the Sea Scouts, and other high officials of the organization will be here for the dedication.

Baby Volstead Act Repeal Perils Cited

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEVERLY, Mass.—If Massachusetts wants to serve notice on all its police that it does not want its laws against liquor sales enforced, but that it wants the bootlegger to stock up, the drunken driver to monopolize the highway, and the State to be turned into a haven for rumrunners, she has but to repeal the present "Baby Volstead" Act, according to H. LeBaron Sampson, member of the Suffolk County bar, who spoke at a meeting in favor of law enforcement at the First Baptist Church here Sept. 14.

"Chicago and New York," he pointed out, "have both tried the experiment of deliberate failure to enforce liquor laws, New York by repeal of its state enforcement act and Chicago by ignoring it. Is there anything in the experience of those two communities that invites copying their examples, or do they stand as a warning against the consequences of their policies? Will any one of the 48 states which had state prohibition vote against the Eighteenth Amendment merely because another state is wet? Iowa would have no more tendency to vote against the Eighteenth Amendment because New York did, than New York would have to vote for the Eighteenth Amendment because Iowa did.

"If any man has political judgment it is Calvin Coolidge. He sums it all up in two sentences in the May issue of the Cosmopolitan when he says, 'We have the amendment. There is no immediate prospect of its repeal.'"

35,714 ENROLLED IN ADULT COURSES

That 35,714 adults were enrolled in class and correspondence courses in Massachusetts during the past year is shown by figures given out Sept. 15 by James A. Moyer, director of the State Department of Education. This is the largest enrollment in the history of the division, he says.

Mr. Moyer predicts that because of curtailed programs in industry and trade, greater numbers will take advantage of the division's broad facilities during the coming year. Instead of working overtime in the shop or office, he explains, men and women will, because of more leisure, improve their education in the classroom, a step clearly demanded by the increased competition for the fewer positions.

Views of Puritans and Separatists Discussed by Endecott and Bradford

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

SALEM, Sept. 15, 1630—Capt. John Endecott and his bride—who was Elizabeth Gibson — entertained me this forenoon; and it was long after our "cosy dinner" ere I got away from the Captain's fascinating narrations. They were married Aug. 18, and the wedding tour included a leisurely sail by shallop to New Plimoth, where they were entertained in Governor Bradford's home.

Salem and Plimoth have maintained cordial relations from the first. When the Salem Church was organized, last year, the Plimoth Church sent its officers who were invited to participate in the "exercise." Their shallop on that occasion was delayed by adverse winds, but the delegation arrived in season to witness a part of the proceedings. Governor Bradford and the Plimoth deacons were consulted as to the form of covenant and church organization, with the result that the Salem brethren adopted many of the policies of the Pilgrim Separatists, thus taking their first steps away from the Established Church, "our deare Mother."

Captain Endecott warmed toward the men from Plimoth, and expressed his appreciation of their brotherliness by writing to Governor Bradford as follows:

"God's people are all marked with one and the same mark, and sealed with one and the same seal; and they have, for the main, one and the same heart, guided by one and the same spirit of truth; and, where this is, there can be no discord; nay, here must needs be sweet harmony. And the same request, with you, I make unto the Lord, that we may, as Christian brethren, be united by a heavenly and unfeigned love, bending all our hearts and forces in furthering a work beyond our strength, with reverence and fear, fastening our eyes always on Him, who only is able to direct and prosper all our ways."

Having a regard for Governor Bradford akin to love, the Captain could take his bride to no other place than Plimoth. There he talked with his friend for many hours, Puritan and Separatist finding themselves on common ground in the larger matters of religion, and not far apart on the lesser ones. And the Puritan is now confessing to me that he is almost, if not quite, ready to take the Separatists position; something of which he had not dreamed until he had placed 3000 miles of sea between the old church and the new.

Endecott was deeply impressed with Bradford's account of the preaching of the Pilgrim pastor, John Robinson, who, hindered from sailing with his congregation, had preached to them and blessed them as the Mayflower was about to sail. A copy of his final exhortation was transcribed for Captain Endecott by Governor Bradford. It reads:

"I charge you before God to follow me no further than I have followed Christ; and if God should reveal anything to you by any other instrument of His, to be as ready to receive it as ever you were to receive any truth by my ministry; for I am very confident that the Lord hath more truth and light yet to break forth out of his Holy Word. The reformed church are come to a period in religion, and will go no further than the instruments of their reformation. The Lutherans cannot be drawn to go beyond what Luther saw. Whatever part of God's will has been imparted and revealed to Calvin, the Lutherans will die rather than embrace it. And the Calvinists, as you see, stick where Calvin left them. Though Luther and Calvin were precious shining lights in their times, yet God did not reveal his whole will to them. I beseech you to remember your church covenant, wherein you promise and covenant, with God and with one another, to receive whatsoever light or truth shall be made known to you from the written Word of God."

TARR APPEALS FOR CHOICE OF DRY CANDIDATE

United States Attorney Speaks Over WEEI—Protests Repeal Attempt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

After having been denied the privileges of Station WBZ a week ago, Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney, speaking into the microphone of Station WEEI, in Boston, Sept. 13, radiocast a strong argument for the nomination of a dry candidate for United States Senator at the Republican primaries on Sept. 16, his choice being William M. Butler.

The gist of Mr. Tarr's speech was a plea to Massachusetts voters to put politics aside and consider the best interests of the Commonwealth. Charging that John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was attempting to split and confuse the Republican Party so that a so-called liberal party might emerge to bring back the legalized sale of liquor, Mr. Tarr protested against any deviation from the great party ideal of prohibition, declaring that the attempts to repeal the state enforcement act were merely acts of nullification.

He said in part as follows:

"I have no exaggerated idea of the importance of what I may say on the present Republican issues, but there are three reasons which impel me to make this address.

"First, I resent having the right of free speech in this State, on prohibition or any other public issue, suppressed by any sinister and mercenary influences. The advocates of repeal may well cry out, 'Heaven save us from our friends.' I have been urged to broadcast the history and the record and the reasons behind all this, but radio time is too valuable to be wasted upon such cheapness. I shall treat the matter with the silent contempt which it deserves.

"Second, I am earnestly opposed to the repeal of the state enforcement act. Such repeal would make our one federal court the sole catch-basin for all cases of manufacturing and transporting liquor. It is a stupid and unintelligent policy. No one has yet advanced a sound reason for the repeal. I challenge any one to advance a sound reason for it. It is all prejudice and clamor, and repeal will lead, in my judgment, to a vast increase in disorder, drunken driving, crime and trouble in Massachusetts, and to a partial breakdown of law enforcement.

"Third, I believe the Republican Party is an institution which ought to live, and I am alarmed, in common with thousands of other Republicans, over the present false doctrines which are splitting wide open the party, and which I fear will lead to its destruction or impotency in this State.

"I hold the following opinions for which I wish to give some reasons. Opinions are not important, but reasons are. I believe the clamor for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is not a Republican, but a Democratic policy. I believe the repeal of the state enforcement act would be an act of nullification, which Massachusetts has no moral or legal right to do; but whether nullification or not, it is a clear repudiation and violation of the pledge of the national platform. Finally, I believe it is vastly better, in the life of a great party, to hold firmly for principle rather than trim its sails for temporary success with every shift of public opinion."

Zionism Progress Cited at Meeting

Upbuilding of the Jewish National Home and the rights of the Jews in Palestine have assumed a new dignity and new quality of actuality, according to Jacob de Haas of New York, chairman of the organization committee of the reorganized Zionists of America, in an address Sept. 14 before the Zionists of New England at Boston.

"The skies of Zion are not wholly clear," said Mr. Haas, "but we Zionists and the people of Palestine can congratulate ourselves that we have served the great human cause of justice and morality.

"Our rights have been admitted, and without being aggressive, noisy or obstreperous, we should conduct our affairs in accord with the high citizenship our cause has been granted in the court of nations."

Lord Tomlin Thanks Boston After Visit

Expressing high appreciation of Boston's reception of the party of British, Irish, Scottish and French jurists who visited that city last week, Lord Tomlin has addressed a cordial message of thanks to Herbert Parker, president of the Boston Bar Association. As a lord of appeal Tomlin stands highest in judicial rank among all the European judges and lawyers who visited Boston, and who, after their American tour, are now on board the Cunard liner Scythia, due in Liverpool Sept. 15.

"You and your colleagues," Lord Tomlin says in his message, "did everything that could possibly be done to insure our happiness and comfort while we were your guests. Not only that but by your perfect organization and the cooperation of all our friends here, including particularly the kind ladies who received us, we have been able to obtain a real and permanent impression of the beauties and historical associations of your great city.

"Our visit to Boston forms a fitting and altogether charming termination to our journeyings in the United States of America, and it would be impossible adequately to express our sense of gratitude for all you have done for us. I would ask you only to accept my assurance that your kindness will never be forgotten by any one of us, and we leave your hospitable shore confident in the belief that our visit has contributed a great deal toward renewing and extending the friendships which already existed between the members of our profession in your country and ours."

ALASKA AND NEW YORK LINKED BY TELEPHONE

KETCHIKAN, Alaska (AP)—Conversation was carried on between Ketchikan and the New York office of the Associated Press Sept. 12 in the first telephonic connection between the two cities.

E. G. Morrissey, publisher of the Ketchikan Chronicle, talked with Jackson S. Elliott, assistant general manager of the Associated Press. Mr. Elliott's voice was heard clearly. Mr. Morrissey was aboard the Belmont, a yacht, in the harbor. The calls were sent from a portable experimental station by radio telephony to Vancouver, B. C., and by land lines to New York.

FRANCO-BRITISH FEDERATION PLAN MOTION DRAWN UP

(Continued from Page 1)

This debate is likely to continue at least another day.

But while the orators continued their long speeches in the Assembly Hall itself, corridors and lobbies resounded with comments and speculations upon the results of the German elections. It is assumed that Dr. Julius Curtius and the present German delegation will be able to continue their positions in Geneva. Even though a new chancellor and cabinet result in Berlin, Geneva expects that approximately the same control of foreign policy will continue in the immediate future.

Dr. Curtius intends to address the Assembly on Sept. 16 in an eagerly awaited explanation of the attitude Germany intends to take at Geneva following the elections. Geneva is surprised only by the extent to which the extremist parties in Germany have gained, for it was anticipated that both extremes would gain.

French comment at Geneva upon the first returns express perturbation and uneasiness at the enormous gains recorded by the German extreme right. In other quarters the huge block of Reichstag seats gained by the National Socialists is accepted resignedly as perhaps a blessing in disguise.

It is pointed out that now the extremists may be forced to advance a positive policy and it is claimed that the Hitler party lacks a constructive policy.

Geneva expects two chief results from the results of the election. The first is the added caution and the great difficulty in the task of the German delegation here. The second is that a considerable stiffening in French and allied circles is foreseen. The corridors of the League are also buzzing with speculations concerning the Franco-Italian naval negotiations. Despite rumors nothing whatever is actually known concerning the stage the negotiations have reached.

One set of figures purporting to give the basis upon which a counter-felt party might be set up between the two Latin countries was being purveyed from unofficial Italian circles over the week-end. Those closest to both French and Italian headquarters agree that no such tangible stage has been yet reached.

Some compromise setting up a new yardstick method of measuring French and Italian fleets have been suggested. Such a method might furnish an agreement which could be interpreted as a diplomatic victory by both countries for domestic consumption. The best omen, however, is that the hardest kind of work is proceeding between the two countries with the British Government standing over them insisting upon the imperative necessity for an agreement. As for the Assembly itself, the chief discussion still centers upon the Pan-European plan. Nicholas Politis, Greece, addressed the Assembly to express the favorable viewpoint of the smaller pro-French states of Europe. Mr. Politis, who has had a large share in the development of the League's juridical work, explained his view of the League, evolving toward a regional accord. The Geneva protocol of 1924, treaties of Locarno, recommendations for regional accords by the 1926 Assembly, the model treaties of 1928, according to Mr. Politis, were all stages of progress toward a European federation.

The first service a European union could render, Mr. Politis claimed, would be the simplification of railway, air transport and the abolition of passports. The air was tangled, Mr. Politis said, with 50 special agreements between only 14 states blocking the free development of aerial transport.

The speaker urged that the European federation plan should not go to the sixth committee but be sent direct from the Assembly to an ad hoc commission.

Split Over Butler Denied by W.C.T.U.

To offset rumors of a split in the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Massachusetts over the candidacy of William M. Butler for United States Senator, Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, state president of the organization, has issued a statement denying such allegations and declaring that the women of the W. C. T. U. are solidly for Mr. Butler.

The statement follows:

"Rumors have reached me that it is being said in western Massachusetts that the eastern members of the W. C. T. U. will support Mr. Draper at the primaries Sept. 16. These rumors are absolutely false.

"The Republican women will, of course, support William M. Butler.

"The W. C. T. U. never indorses any candidate who is opposed to the principle for which this organization was founded. We prefer a man who, as Mayor Braden of Lowell says, 'will work to open the factory doors and not the doors of the saloon.'

"Our whole organization, north, east, south and west is unalterably opposed to Mr. Draper."

BOSTON MEETING ON RETAILING IS KEENLY AWAITED

Business Leaders From All Parts of U. S. Are to Attend Conference

The "Williamstown of Merchandising" as the Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, has been termed, is attracting national attention and business leaders from all sections of the United States are to participate in the meeting to be held Sept. 22-24, at the University Club, Boston, under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it is announced by Daniel Bloomfield, manager.

Registration up to the present time indicates an overflow gathering, he states. Educational institutions are cooperating in this meeting for discussion of trade problems, including Harvard University graduate school of business administration; Boston University college of business administration and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This meeting is the second of its kind to be held in Boston and is to be an annual event in the future, progressive merchants having found that they can benefit substantially by exchange of ideas in spite of the great progress made in retailing in the past two decades. Owing to the importance of subjects for the coming meeting, and the participation of outstanding leaders in the business world, who will discuss present-day problems with a view to immediate return of better business and resulting employment, the conference is expected to be the outstanding one of its kind in the United States this year.

Prominent in the program is Aaron Sapiro, New York attorney and father of the Standard Cooperative Marketing Act, who is to discuss "What's Happened to Farm Distribution?" This address will be radiocast through station WNAC and a national hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

One object of the conference is to focus the lessons of experience with a well-balanced judgment on major problems and conflicting viewpoints. It aims to stimulate consideration of the forces at work in making retail distribution what it is today and what it is likely to be tomorrow. Seven national organizations are cooperating and civic boards of many New England cities as well as retail groups of Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh and other localities have a hand in making the conference successful. National and local merchants and trade experts are to be among the speakers.

OLMSTED FAMILY ELECTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—C. Henry Olmsted of Burnside, Conn., was elected president of the Olmsted Family Association at its tenth annual reunion, which was held at East Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 13.

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Unexcelled Service Table d'Hote or A la Carte
Luncheon, 12 to 2:30 P. M.
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:00 P. M., $1.00
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We cordially invite you to visit our Branch Store at 3113 Fourteenth Street, N. W., which will afford our friends in this section all the facilities and service to be had at the new main store to be opened soon in the Washington Building, New York Avenue at Fifteenth Street.
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Exciting News About the New Fall Dresses
"Russian" is the smartest influence, with a Cossack swirl . . . flat furs trim frock, especially striking with red . . . shiny satins, dull crepes, sheer tweeds . . . and romantic-styled sleeves. Here, in our Fashions Sections on the Third Floor, you will find dresses that interpret the smart Fall-Winter fashions,
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Clothes for the children from kindergarten to College . . . for class, after class, and holidays, too . . . are always moderately priced at the Palais Royal.
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The Nationally Famous
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for Women, Misses and Junior Misses
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On Our First Floor!
A new link in our steadily growing chain of nationally known brands. This time the famous Enna Jettick Shoes . . . and we count it one of our greatest achievements. 47 different styles and 174 different sizes and widths. Enna Jettick Shoes are correctly designed to fit . . . they make your walking hours a pleasure. Styles as fashionable as you can get . . . for Women and Misses and Junior Misses.
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MORROW POINTS PATH TO PEACE WITH NEIGHBORS

Respect for Other Nations' Pride Stressed in Envoy's Farewell to Mexico

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico, voiced a strong plea for international understanding in a radio address from the United States Embassy in Mexico City, Sept. 14. The solution of international problems would be less difficult, Mr. Morrow declared, if men could understand the pride that other men take in the dignity of their nations.

Mr. Morrow has been an outstanding exponent of a policy which would establish the friendliest relations with Mexico, and his radiocast carried the inference of an exposition of United States-Mexican diplomacy.

His address was in the nature of a farewell to Mexico, as he will resign his embassy post soon to return to the United States to launch his campaign as Republican candidate for United States Senator from New Jersey. He expressed regret, both for himself and Mrs. Morrow, over leaving Mexico and voiced his appreciation of the treatment accorded them by the Mexican Government and the Mexican people.

"It is the duty of everyone of our diplomatic representatives to a foreign nation to defend faithfully the proper interests of his country and of his countrymen. That is his legal duty and his moral duty. If he fails in that duty, no other success can compensate for that failure. But it is also the duty of the representative of the foreign country to defend his country and his countrymen," Mr. Morrow declared.

"We can best defend the rights of our own country when we understand the rights of other countries. It is upon that fundamental principle that international law is built."

After three years in Mexico, the Ambassador said, it had become clear to him that the essential thing in a foreign country was to "study the likenesses of men rather than their differences."

Friendly Relations Sought by New Argentine Rule

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The friendliest of relations with all governments of the western hemisphere is set as the goal toward which the new administration of President Uriburu will strive.

In an international radio telephone radiocast to the United States Sept. 14 the Provisional President pledged his Government to an amicable settlement of all intra-American disputes in which it had a hand.

He asserted that it was his earnest desire to turn over the power of government to legally elected authorities at the earliest possible moment. With the sole exception of the party which the ousted president, Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, headed, he said, political, labor and business elements of the nation are united behind the new government in the endeavor to aid Argentina "to recover its lofty ideals."

The police continue to arrest various persons connected with the Irigoyen administration.

The Man to Make the Rescue

FREEMASONS'S SUPREME COUNCIL MEETS IN BOSTON

Rev. David Ferris Preaches to Order at Trinity Church

In preparation for the annual session of the highest body in the organization of Freemasonry, trustees of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, met at the Hotel Statler Sept. 15. The session in Boston, attended by representatives of the Supreme Council, will be the 118th yearly meeting of the body for the northern Masonic jurisdiction. It will reach a high point Sept. 16 with the conferring of the thirty-third degree, and will continue until Sept. 18.

At services in Trinity Church, Sept. 14, the representatives of the council listened to a distinction drawn between Freemasonry and the organized Christian church, when the Rt. Rev. David L. Ferris, thirty-third degree, Bishop of western New York, Rochester, took over the pulpit at the morning service and addressed the Illustrious Brethren and Princes and their ladies, who attended the service under the direction of Andrew D. Agnew, Grand Marshal-General.

After pointing out that Freemasonry is not an order of the church or the church an order of Freemasonry, Dr. Ferris explained that while the church sanctified lives and ministered to spiritual growth, revealing the fatherhood of God, Freemasonry was engaged in exemplifying the brotherhood of man.

"If we should take Jesus Christ out of the church and out of our lives," he said, "as some are attempting to do, we would quadruple our jails and redouble our police forces, and even then men and women could not walk the streets in safety. No, God still governs this world. If we heed God and His angels, have faith in the mystery of religion, and go on the adventure as stewards of the mysteries of God, victory is sure."

The thirty-third degree will be conferred upon Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. Mr. Dean will be one of a class including Gov. Frank G. Allen and Olin Dickerman of Boston; Gardner Barker of New York; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor and candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania; Gov. John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania; William G. Pickerel, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio; Howard B. Chandler and William B. Newhall of Portland, Me.; Harold H. Dodge of Bangor, Elbert E. Parker of Lewiston, Me., the Rev. Arthur McCartney of Dover, N. H., George F. Blood of Hudson, N. H., Archie W. Merchant of Providence, R. I., and Herbert M. Lerou of Norwich, Ct.

L. L. Emmerson, Governor of Illinois; Arthur H. James, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania; Mouhtar Bey, a member of the supreme council, 33d degree, of Turkey, and ambassador from that country to the United States, and Col. Robert Gordon Sherman-Crawford, sovereign grand commander of the supreme council of Ireland, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative at the America's Cup yacht races, are among those attending the meeting.

Public Lands Board Finds Value in Tour

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A recent trip through Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon proved to the Committee on the Conservation and Administration of Public Domain, appointed by President Hoover, that such tours of inspection will be invaluable to members, it is said at the Interior Department.

They are now planning a 3000-mile trip by automobile through the public land states in the Southwest, during which they will gather material to aid in making a complete report to the President.

The party expects to leave Salt Lake City about the middle of September, traveling through Utah as far as Zion National Park. From there they will go to Las Vegas, Nev., and to the Boulder Canyon dam site. From Carson City the party will cross over to Sacramento and drive south to Los Angeles and Phoenix. The Grand Canyon, Santa Fe and Albuquerque will be the next principal stops.

The party will enter Wyoming by way of Cheyenne, go through the Goshen Hole country to Casper, visiting Pathfinder dam and thence southward across the Red Desert and west to Green River Valley, where the tour will end.

CHEMICAL BANK & TRUST

ALBANY—New York state superintendent of banks approved increase in capital stock of Chemical Bank & Trust Co. to $31,000,000 from $15,000,000.

STATE BELIEVED DUE TO CONTROL GREAT FORTUNES

Babson Head Says Handling Vast Inheritances Is a Civic Problem

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—Establishment of a chair of philanthropy in every leading college in the United States "so that our future fortune makers may learn when to give and how and where," was urged by George W. Coleman, president of the Babson Institute, at the closing session of the seventeenth annual National Business Conference at Babson Park, on Sept. 14.

Speaking on "The Failure of Winners," Mr. Coleman declared that, "there is almost a craze in this country for giving vast sums to education and philanthropy without much inquiry as to what the education is all about and why there should be so much need of philanthropy in the richest and supposedly the most democratic country on the globe."

"We have today," he said, "great industrial, chemical and electrical research laboratories spending $75,000,000 a year. We need to spend even more millions in civic, social and economic research if we are to learn how to control the vast material resources and economic power of our day."

It is far easier to earn a fortune than it is to dispose of it intelligently, he asserted. Inherited fortunes are now become so vast that it is of the utmost impostance to the public that the inheritor be trained to handle it properly, Mr. Coleman said, and he believes this will become a problem for the state to handle.

As evidence of the need for a more enlighted philanthropy and more extensive civic and social research, Mr. Coleman pointed to "the horrible waste and incompetency of meaningless party strife in government, the graft, bootlegging, racketeering and corruption that has fastened upon our great cities," even in connection with such vital forms of business as the distribution of bread and milk.

"But a new era is dawning and there is much to give us hope that in spite of our great successes we are not going to fail in the end," he declared. "For every evil influence there is a hopeful force at work combating it. Especially is this true in the field of business. If the constructive elements at work are given the right of way, it is only a question of time when we shall have a better social order and a finer public spirit."

Clarence De Mar, marathon champion of America, also spoke at the meeting on "The Secret of Winning."

CABLE REPAIRS COMPLETED

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Union cable ship Lord Kelvin completed repairs on Sept. 12 on the five-channel high-speed cable between Long Island, and Horta, Azores. Several hundred miles of this cable were destroyed by the earthquake last November.

The Budget Shops at Lord & Taylor
NEW YORK

The Budget Coat Shop

is making a killing with its sports coats... from camel's hair coats to fur trimmed tweeds with silk crepe linings at 25.00, and coats of imported woolens and tweeds with kolinsky, caracul, white wolf and raccoon collars at 55.00. And other marvels at all the in-between prices,

25. to 55.

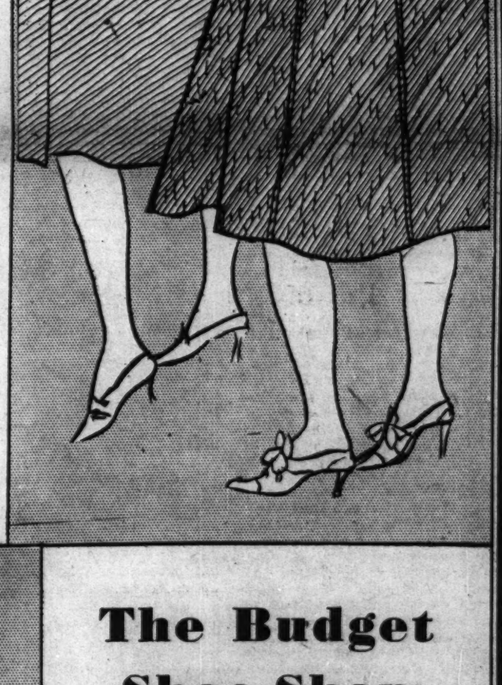
Right, monotone tweed with enormous collar of raccoon, wolf, American fox or caracul. Pure dye silk crepe lining.

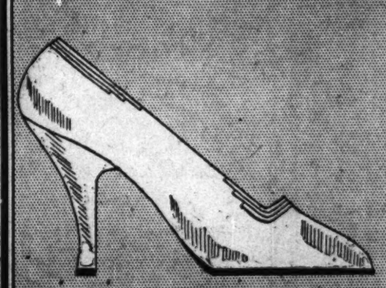
39.50

Left, imported tweed coat with reverse leg of mutton sleeve and large raccoon collar. Pure dye silk crepe lining.

55.

SECOND FLOOR





The Budget Shoe Shop

leaped into prominence overnight with its two lines of smart shoes ... Taylor 'd Arch and L'Avenue. Hundreds came and were delighted with the marvelous assortments, the chic models, and the wide range of sizes.

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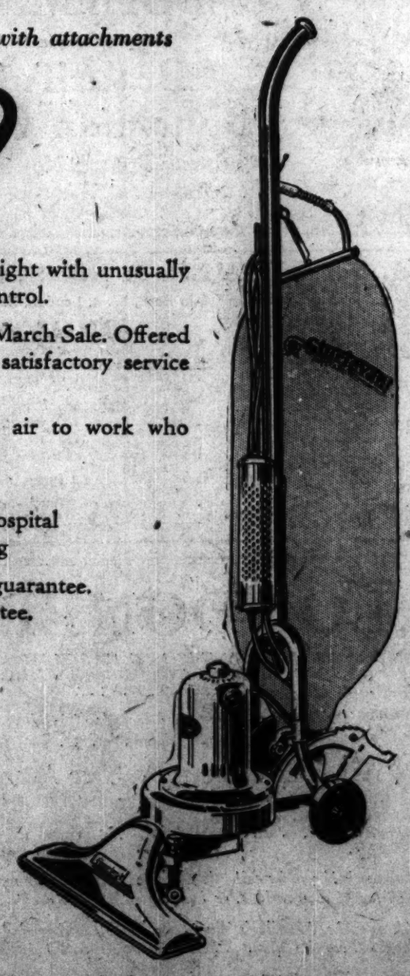

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

JOHNNY DOEG WINS U. S. TITLE

Defeats Shields in 65-Game Tennis Battle at 10—8, 1—6, 6—4, 16—14

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., the first of a second generation of tennis players to reach the heights, is the new amateur lawn tennis champion of the United States. The nephew and son of the famous Sutton sisters, one of whom, now Mrs. Thomas Bundy, was the first tennis player from the United States to invade Wimbledon with success, while his mother and another aunt are flourishing professionals. The tall lefthander came through to the title after a long and hard fought match with Francis X. Shields, also one of the new generation of players, which ended with the longest set ever played in a championship final. The score of Doeg's victory was 10—8, 1—6, 6—4, 16—14.

Doeg had not been displaying the tennis that has raised him to the upper ranks of the game this season, and though he was taken to Wimbledon with the Davis Cup squad, he was overshadowed by Wilmer L. Allison Jr., though he carried the latter to five sets. He was also disregarded in making up the Davis Cup team for the European zone final, and the challenge round, and returned after the team, to display a brand of tennis which placed him well down in the seeded list of the tourney. But he had been biding his time, and though in what was generally regarded as the hardest quarter of the tourney, graually worked his way ahead to the quarterfinals. Then he encountered Francis T. Hunter, and playing steady tennis, finally came from behind after trailing at 2 sets to 1, to take the last pair of sets and the match.

Service Breaks to Left

Still he was disregarded as a probability for the title, with William T. Tilden 2nd, displaying the same style of tennis which had won at Wimbledon and Newport, next in his path. But though Tilden fought his finest battle, the service of the young Californian, with its break away to the left, found Tilden unable to handle it with any certainty, and after the lone break which gave Tilden the third set, the master had to be content to watch his chance to break through, meantime using his own best service to hold the games even. He had one of these chances to break through in several games, but each time Doeg foreshadowed what was to come in the final by holding the fort with his service, and finally broke through in turn for the match.

In the final match the tactics of the new champion were altogether different in play, but his game and set strategy remained the same. While using his service with effect, Doeg was also far more active in dashing to the net behind it for volleys, and though the New York youth was working his service with great effect, just as he had done against Wood, the battle was close all the way through the first set, with an early break by Shields, on four nets by Doeg, neutralized by a series of dazzling volley placements and one double fault five games later, and the balance of the set found Shields always behind, until another series of well executed placements when Shields' first service slipped a bit, gave Doeg the set.

Shields broke into his finest play right at the start of the second set, with all his shots working perfectly, and his service and speed both of foot and stroke, simply smothered Doeg, so that he captured the set at 6—1 in 12 minutes of play.

Another Service Duel

The third set, as expected, developed into another service duel, with Doeg more dependent on his following shots for placements, while Shields relied chiefly on straight aces. Shields started service, and led to 4—3. But Doeg was watching his chance, and as Shields eased off a bit, apparently, suddenly started to smash through in the eighth game, and though Shields used his long legs vigorously to cover the court, his returns went out of court or into the net in most cases, and a final series of volley placements by Doeg gave him the next three games and the set.

When they resumed play after the rest, it looked as if Shields was likely to emerge victor. His service was working well, and his court covering was also superior. Doeg tried to get the jump on him in the opening game, when a pair of double faults came off the racquet of Shields at 30 all and deuce, but Shields steadied, and took the game. Then both settled down to the long battle that was even now foreshadowed, and though Doeg also was threatened with a break against him at 2—3, when a pair of double faults came from him also, his volleys and service stopped the chance.

Shields, leading on service, held the advantage game all the way, and finally his first chance to break the series came in the twentieth game, when Doeg hit a volley out of court, to place Shields at set point. A volley on return of service settled this, but another volley went wide also, and not until a rally had ended with Shields shooting wide was this chance stopped. Both were now working their services with great effect, and no further chance came until the twenty-eighth game, when Doeg netted a volley, to place Shields once more at set point. But a brilliant volley on return of service settled that, and two services that never came back, one an out by Shields and the other a clean ace, ended the chance. Then Doeg hit his conquering stride once more, and though Shields was still making desperate efforts to handle the smashing returns of the powerful Californian, he lost his service game for the second time in the two sets, to place Doeg in the lead once more, with his own service to win on.

Shields Falls in Dive

But even then there was no easy time coming to the new champion, as Shields put every bit of skill he possesses into his returns, and though in one dive for a shot, he landed flat on his face, and had to rest a minute, while Doeg stood by and told him to take his time, he stopped Doeg at match point twice, handling the service of the Californian for placements, until the point score of the game stood at six-all. Then a final pair of volleys that evaded Shields altogether, ended the struggle. The closeness of the final set may be indicated by the points, 102 for Doeg to 100 for Shields. This set, of 16—14, was the longest ever played in the finals of a national championship, though the Davis Cup set of Brookes and McLoughlin was a trifle longer, though early in the match.

The finals of the national veteran championship was also a hard-fought affair between Henry H. Bassford of Bronxville, N. Y., winner two years ago, and Commander C. C. Gill of the United States Navy, No. 1 on the Leech Cup team, and champion of the navy, which also ran over two hours and a half, and was finally adjourned to an outside court to allow the main event to go on. It was even all the way, with each in turn within a point of victory in the final set, first Bassford and then Gill. But finally Bassford won the third set and match at 4—6, 6—3, 13—11. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

John Hope Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 10—8, 1—6, 6—4, 16—14.

UNITED STATES VETERANS MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Henry H. Bassford, Bronxville, N. Y., defeated Commander C. C. Gill, United States Navy, 4—6, 6—3, 13—11.

AGEE WINS MARATHON

BALTIMORE (AP)—Clarence H. De Mar, Boston veteran, and Percy Wyer, Canadian champion, were defeated by a Baltimorean, William Agee, in a regulation Marathon here Sept. 14. Agee stepped the distance of more than 26 miles in just under 3h. 3m. Wyer was second and De Mar fourth.

GIANTS PURCHASE PITCHER

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Rochester Baseball Club announced Sept. 14 the sale of John Berly, right-handed pitcher, to the New York Giants. Berly has won 16 and lost 7 games in the International League this year. He will report to the Giants next spring.

ROBINS AGAIN LEAD LEAGUE

Brooklyn Club Is One Half a Game Ahead of St. Louis Cardinals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	83	60	.580
St. Louis	82	60	.577
Chicago	81	60	.574
New York	77	65	.542
Pittsburgh	74	67	.525
Boston	67	78	.462
Cincinnati	55	84	.395
Philadelphia	48	93	.340

RESULTS SEPT. 13

St. Louis 8, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh-New York, wet grounds.

RESULTS SEPT. 14

St. Louis 9, Boston 2.
Boston 7, St. Louis 4.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 6.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 3.

Wilbert Robinson and his Brooklyn Robins, who led the National League for many weeks at the start of the present season, but who were not figured to get anywhere in the final race, are back in their old position at the top of the standing. Including games of Sept. 14, the Robins are one half a game ahead of St. Louis and have left their recent slump. The Cardinals are also playing great ball and they will be expected to change places with the Robins several times before the final curtain falls. In third place are the Cubs, who this time last week were leading and thought to be capable of holding their position. New York is next, 4½ contests behind Chicago. The second division consists of Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati and Philadelphia in that order.

It is still impossible to say at this time who is capable of finishing first in the Heydler circuit. Although the Giants are said to be practically out of it because of their recent slump, they have plenty of time to come back and get into the battle. In the meantime, the Robins have a slight advantage over the rest of the clubs. Being back in first place again may start the club playing as it did at the beginning of the season and if that is so it has more than a better chance of staying ahead of the Cardinals and Cubs. The Robins surprised the baseball world last week by taking three straight from the champions to all but knock them off the top. Manager Robinson is leading his players in a home stay, which will continue throughout the remainder of the season. This is, of course, a decided advantage.

With the Cardinals getting the right kind of pitching at the present time and hitting hard and often, much may be expected from them. Manager Street leads his players to Brooklyn next where a series will be played with the leading Robins. This meeting is a crucial one and no doubt when the Cardinals leave the city the most powerful team will have been found. After leaving Brooklyn the second-place club will travel to Philadelphia and match its pitchers against the heaviest hitters in the league.

One half a game should mean little or nothing to the Cubs and they seem well capable of getting back into the lead before the season has ended. The champions have just concluded a series with the Phillies and next make a short stay at the Pold Grounds. From there the team entrains for Boston to engage with the Braves. The Giants have slipped back somehow, but just why cannot be explained. The New Yorkers were playing great ball only a few days ago and then suddenly dropped back and seemed unable to win consistently. Four and one-half games separate them from the Cubs, quite a margin, yet not one that cannot be overcome. However, it may be said that little change has taken place among the first four clubs during the past week, as the leadership may change hands at any time and perhaps will several times, before the final decision is made.

The second division clubs did not change their standing during the past seven days, but may do so very soon. Pittsburgh is in fifth position, only two and one-half games in the rear of New York. The Pirates have been playing good ball for some time now and have pulled themselves to within a striking distance of the first division. The Braves have also been playing good ball, but are some distance from the Pirates and may not hope to pass them before the season is over. It may be figured, however, that the Boston club will have more than little to do with the outcome of the race as it spends most of the remaining time playing the leaders. Cincinnati and Philadelphia have as yet been unable to better their positions in the race. The Reds still lack the hitters and the Phillies the pitchers.

FIVE NEW NORWEGIAN SWIMMING RECORDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—Five new Norwegian swimming records were established during the recent championship meeting held at Bergen in which Edith Pattersen was the outstanding performer. She carried off three events including the women's championship in which she covered 200 meters freestyle in 3m. 15.2s., nearly 20 seconds better than the previous record. She broke two other records—100 meters freestyle in 1m. 24.7s. and 400 meters freestyle in 6m. 49.7s.

Kristiania Women's Swimming Club won the four laps 50-meter team race in the record time of 2m. 30.6s. and Oslo Athletic Club won the men's team race in 2m. 2.4s.

In the 200-meter breast-stroke competition Ivar Hagness of Oslo set a new record at 2m. 58.3s. while Finn Byitt of Bergen became champion diver of Norway.

The King's Cup for women fell to Aud Olsen of Oslo, for men to Hagness.

KILPECK WINS TITLE

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.—John Kilpeck of Framingham won the New England senior horseshoe pitching championship here Sept. 13, with a score of 9 wins and 2 defeats. Roland Lackey, Brattleboro; George Clairess, Warwick, R. I., and Al Dion, Phoenix, R. I., tied for second with 8 victories and 3 defeats.

R. I. GOLFERS WIN

MARION, Mass.—The Rhode Island State golf team defeated Connecticut and Massachusetts here Sept. 13 in their annual tri-state match for the James B. McColl Cup with 16½ points. Connecticut was second with 14½ and Massachusetts third with 14.

Armour Captures P. G. A. Golf Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Tommy Armour of Detroit, open golf champion of the United States in 1927, won the championship of the Professional Golfers' Association of America on the Fresh Meadow Country Club links, Sept. 13, by defeating Gene Sarazen of the home club, United States open champion in 1922 and P. G. A. title holder in 1922 and 1923, 1 up.

It was a great battle from start to finish. At the end of the first nine holes Sarazen had a lead of 1 up, but at the end of the first 18 holes, Armour was leading by the same margin. At the end of 27 holes the two golfers were again all square and the completion of the 35th hole found them still deadlocked. On their drives to the home hole both golfers were in the rough. On the next shot both players were in the same trap. Both pitched out, Sarazan to within about 13 feet of the cup and Armour about a foot farther away. Armour putted first and his ball went into the cup, while Sarazen's putt went to one side of the cup, giving Armour the title, which Leo Diegel had held for the last two years. The summary:

P. G. A. CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Tommy Armour, Detroit, defeated Gene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow, 1 up.

LANCASHIRE OFF TO A POOR START

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE OVAL, LONDON—Twenty-five runs for two wickets was the score of the champion county, Lancashire, against The Rest of England when rain put an end to play here Sept. 13, the opening day of the last first-class cricket match of the 1930 season. The fixture between the winning side in the English intercounty championship and 11 selected players from all the others always brings down the curtain on England's great summer game, and only once since it was instituted in 1903 has the champion county been successful. That was when the famous Yorkshire team of 1905 won by 65 runs against a decidedly unrepresentative opposition. This year The Rest is a very strong combination captained by A. P. F. Chapman, former England skipper, and including his successor, R. E. S. Wyatt, and Lancashire is extremely unlikely to repeat Yorkshire's historic performance after the poor start Sept. 13.

Frank Watson and Ernest Tyldesley, mainstays in the Lancashire batting, were dismissed for 4 and 5 respectively—the former was caught by Chapman off M. S. Nichols and the latter by Leslie Ames, wicket keeper, off the same bowler; Arthur Hopwood and J. S. Iddon scored 11 not out and 0 not out, respectively, and extras totaled five. Capt. P. T. Eckersley, E. Paynter, F. M. Sibbles, E. A. Macdonald, Richard Tyldesley, M. Booth, and George Duckworth are still to bat.

The Rest of England team is composed of Captain Chapman, Kent; Wyatt, Warwickshire; V. W. C. Jupp, Northamptonshire; J. B. Hobbs, Surrey; Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire; Andrew Sandham, Surrey; Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire; M. W. Tate, Sussex; Nichols, Essex; Ames, Kent; C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire.

KATRINA GOES FOR $10,000

EAST WILLISTON, L. I., N. Y.—Katrina, the gray mare ridden by Thomas Hitchcock Jr. in the international polo games, brought top price at the sale of the American string Sept. 14. A. Charles Schwartz bought her for $10,000. Thirty-six ponies were sold in all, including 19, the property of the United States Polo Association, 11, owned by C. B. Wrightsman, two the property of Fred Roe and four of Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. The lot went for $73,350, an average of $2033. This was a surprisingly small amount as compared with the gross at the British sale.

TIMING OF SHIFT PLAYS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Coöperation by the referee and umpire in timing the pause in shift plays was requested by football coaches of the "Big Ten" at a meeting with game officials here Sept. 14. The new rule empowers the officials to check up on the shift with a split-second watch, or to count six rapidly, to make sure the pause is of at least one second duration. Many other technical interpretations of the rules were asked and given, though there were only two major changes made by the national rules committee for this season.

INTERNATIONAL FENCING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—An International Congress of Fencing Masters was held recently at Antwerp when delegates from most European countries were present. It was decided to establish an International Federation of Fencing Masters, with a permanent bureau, a European championship and a world championship, and also to improve the international relationships. The teaching of fencing in schools was recommended.

MARINE CORPS WINS TEAM RIFLE TITLE

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—The United States Marine Corps team won the national rifle team match Sept. 12 with a score of 2805 out of a possible 3000.

The United States Infantry was second with 2799; Navy, third, with 2793; cavalry, fourth, with 2777 and the Oregon National Guard fifth, with 2773.

The ranking of leading national guard teams in the match was Oregon first, Massachusetts second, with 2745; Washington, third, with 2721; Ohio, fourth, with 2720 and Arizona fifth with 2715.

The American Legion was first among civilian teams with 2674; Oregon second, with 2670, and Ohio third with 2665. One hundred and nine teams took part in this match.

FRAME WINS, BREAKS RECORD

WOODBRIDGE, N. J. (AP)—Fred Frame, of Los Angeles, won the 25-mile Woodbridge Automobile Racing Sweepstakes from a field of nine, Sept. 14, covering the course in 13m. 57s., to better the track record of 19m. 28s., set by Bob Robinson. Billy Arnold, champion of the American Automobile Association tracks, failed to qualify. Only four of the field finished.

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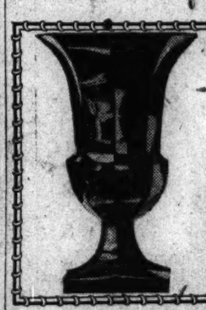

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
The Arsenal	5	0	0	18	6	10
Aston Villa	4	1	0	15	6	9
Leicester City	3	2	0	10	5	8
Huddersfield Town	3	1	1	16	7	7
Derby County	2	3	0	11	6	7
Birmingham	2	2	1	8	6	6
West Ham United	3	0	3	14	11	6
Sheffield Wed.	2	2	1	7	7	6
Newcastle United	2	1	2	11	9	5
Chelsea	2	1	2	9	8	5
Middlesbrough	2	1	2	11	10	5
Leeds United	2	1	2	12	13	5
Portsmouth Town	1	3	1	8	9	5
Liverpool	2	1	2	13	17	5
Blackpool	2	1	2	10	15	5
Sheffield United	0	4	1	10	12	4
Grimsby Town	1	1	3	7	9	3
Sunderland	0	3	3	9	14	3
Bolton Wanderers	1	1	3	9	15	3
Blackburn Rovers	1	0	4	11	11	2
Manchester City	0	1	4	9	16	1
Manchester United	0	0	5	10	26	0

Second Division

Everton	5	0	0	14	6	10
Bury	4	0	1	15	5	8
West Bromwich A.	4	0	1	15	5	8
Preston North End	4	0	1	17	8	8
Wolverhampton W.	4	0	1	18	10	8
Oldham Athletic	4	0	1	10	7	8
Tottenham H.	3	0	2	20	9	6
Bradford	2	1	2	12	8	5
Burnley	2	1	2	15	14	5
Port Vale Athletic	2	1	2	10	10	5
Bradford City	2	1	2	7	7	5
Stoke	2	1	2	9	10	5
Swansea	2	1	2	10	11	5
Barnsley	2	1	2	6	11	5
Charlton Athletic	1	2	2	6	9	4
Southampton	1	2	2	5	10	4
Bristol City	1	2	2	4	12	4
Notts Forest	1	1	3	9	13	3
Plymouth	1	0	4	9	10	2
Millwall Athletic	1	0	4	6	10	2
Cardiff City	0	0	5	6	16	0
Reading	0	0	5	4	26	0

Third Division—Northern Section

Chesterfield	4	1	0	11	6	9
Lincoln City	4	0	1	12	5	8
Wigan Borough	4	0	1	11	6	8
Hull City	4	0	1	14	5	8
Wrexham	3	1	1	17	9	7
Accrington Stan.	3	1	1	11	9	7
Halifax Town	3	0	2	7	6	6
Tranmere Rovers	3	0	2	11	10	6
Stockport County	2	0	2	10	14	6
York City	2	1	2	10	5	5
Rotherham United	2	1	2	10	12	5
Rochdale	2	1	2	12	13	5
Carlisle United	2	0	3	8	7	4
Barrow	1	2	2	3	5	4
Crewe Alexandra	2	0	3	8	10	4
Gateshead	2	0	3	6	9	4
Doncaster Rovers	1	1	3	7	9	3
Southport	1	1	3	5	3	3
Nelson	1	0	4	8	11	2
Hartlepools United	1	0	4	8	12	2
Darlington	1	0	4	8	13	2
New Brighton	1	0	4	3	12	2

Third Division—Southern Section

Northampton T.	4	1	0	11	1	9
Notts County	4	1	0	16	5	9
Coventry City	2	2	1	15	6	6
Watford	2	2	1	11	8	6
Brentford	2	2	1	8	6	6
Fulham Town	2	2	1	7	9	6
Queen's Park R.	2	1	2	10	7	5
Walsall	2	1	2	18	13	5
Crystal Palace	2	1	2	11	8	5
Southend United	2	1	2	11	10	5
Torquay United	2	1	2	12	11	5
Exeter City	1	3	1	7	7	5
Bournemouth	1	3	1	7	8	5
Luton Town	1	3	1	7	10	5
Gillingham	1	2	2	5	7	4
Brighton & Hove	1	2	2	7	10	4
Swindon Town	2	0	3	9	13	4
Thames	2	0	3	8	15	4
Bristol Rovers	1	2	2	5	11	4
Clapton Orient	1	1	3	8	13	3
Norwich City	0	3	2	5	13	3
Newport County	1	0	4	4	11	2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	5	2	0	15	5	12
Partick Thistle	5	0	1	19	6	10
Celtic	4	1	1	18	6	9
Motherwell	3	3	0	14	8	9
Hamilton Acads.	4	1	2	12	7	9
Cowdenbeath	4	0	2	13	9	8
Greenock Morton	3	1	2	15	7	7
Dundee	3	1	2	11	9	7
St. Mirren	3	1	2	8	8	7
Heart of Midloth.	3	0	3	12	14	6
Airdrieonians	3	0	3	12	15	6
Queen's Park	2	1	3	10	11	5
Kilmarnock	2	1	3	9	10	5
Leith	2	1	3	8	10	5
Falkirk	2	1	3	13	16	5
Aberdeen	2	0	4	7	10	4
Clyde	1	1	4	10	11	3
Hibernian	1	1	4	5	14	3
Ayr	0	2	4	8	16	2
East Fife	0	0	6	6	13	0

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Bizarre results involving outbursts of high scoring in unexpected places characterized big league soccer in England Sept. 13 when players, who have not yet had time to settle down to consistent form, had their first experience this season with a wet ball on a slippery surface. The difficulty experienced by the defenders coping with conditions reflected in a riot of goals. Burnley, for example, topped the bill with eight, Newcastle, Coventry, Walsall, all scored seven. Swansea Accrington, Preston, secured five, whilst fours and threes cropped up in profusion.

Scotland afforded a strong contrast to this state of affairs, for conditions generally were good and only six teams across the border caused the goal keepers to pick the ball out of the net more than three times. Only two teams in Britain that can claim having extracted the full number of points from engagements played to date are The Arsenal, holder of the English Cup; Everton, which fell from the first division for the first time at the end of last season. These sides now lead first and second divisions of the English League, respectively.

Fortunes of the clubs promoted and relegated or introduced into sections of the league where they are at present operating are being followed with close interest. These sides are Blackpool and Chelsea, promoted from second to first; Everton and Burnley, relegated from first to second; Plymouth, Argyle and Portvale promoted from third to second; Hull City, Notts County, relegated to third, and Thames, which makes its first appearance in the league, Southern Section, third division, at the expense of Merthyr Town, which was not re-elected to membership. Gateshead is another new name for the Northern Section of the third division, but conceals the identity of an old friend in South Shields, adopting the fresh title this season.

It is too soon to take the league standings very seriously since the teams have not yet run into form, but certain significance attaches to the fact that Glasgow Rangers have already the top place in the Scottish League, senior division. That is where they are usually found at the end of the season.

Templeton Four Advances in Polo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Three of the internationalists which fought out the Westchester Cup matches set out to capture the final title event of the season, the United States open polo championship, on Sept. 13 with great success, when the Templeton four, composed of Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, Lewis A. Lacey, and Humphrey P. Guinness, with the younger brother of the Yale star, Raymond Guest, included to keep the team handicap within fair bounds, defeated the Eastcott team, with Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Eric Tyrrell-Martin, an English player now on a visit here, and those two standbys of Meadow Brook polo, Earle W. Hopping, the elder, and William Post 3rd, the younger, by the overwhelming score of 18 to 4. The winners scored in every chukker, starting with a run of four in the first with the elder Guest, now released from his back play for the international team, galloping through at No. 2 for 6 goals, while his younger brother lived up to the family tradition by fitting in beautifully at No. 1, to score seven goals from the feeding shots of his elders.

The game had been originally scheduled with the Greentree four, headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., as the opposition for Templeton, but George H. Bostwick, the No. 1 of that team, had been engaged in steeplechase riding the day before, and Eastcott, which had a bye originally, was substituted, with the bye going to Greentree.

The other two first-round matches will be played Sept. 15 and 16, with Sands Point encountering Old Aiken, in the next, while the Hurricanes, winners last year, will opose Roslyn Sept. 16. All games will be played at Meadow Brook, with International Field used for the more important matches. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

TEMPLETON		EASTCOTT
No. 1	Raymond Guest	C. V. Whitney
2	F. W. C. Guest	Eric Tyrrell-Martin
3	Lewis L. Lacey	Earle W. Hopping
Back	Humphrey P. Guinness	William Post 3d

Score—Templeton 18, Eastcott 4. Goals—R. Guest 7, W. Guest 6, Guinness 4, Lacey for Templeton; Hopping 2, Tyrrell-Martin, Post for Eastcott. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

NEW YORK A. C. DEFEATS B. A. A.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STONEHAM, Mass.—The New York Athletic Club defeated the Boston Athletic Association on the Unicorn Country Club links Sept. 13 in their annual interclub match for the Lapham-Nobles Trophy, 40 to 32. In the class B match for the McNally-Bowker Cup the B. A. A. defeated the N. Y. A. C., 45 points to 30.

RACE INTACT IN AMERICAN

Athletics Have Commanding Lead Over Senators and Should Hold It Easily

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	98	47	.671
Washington	83	64	.619
New York	80	63	.560
Cleveland	78	69	.524
Detroit	70	73	.490
St. Louis	59	84	.413
Chicago	56	86	.394
Boston	46	96	.338

RESULTS SEPT. 13

St. Louis 5, Boston 4.
St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 3.
Washington 6, Chicago 4.
Detroit 11, New York 10.
Detroit 9, New York 4.

RESULTS SEPT. 14

Boston at St. Louis (rain).
Chicago 2, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 1.
New York 10, Detroit 3.

With one more week of the American League just completed the standing remains unchanged. Philadelphia has increased its lead over the Washington Senators to 7½ games and is well capable of holding this lead. The Senators have a strong hold on second position and will, no doubt, hold it from now until the end of the schedule. New York remains in third position, some distance behind the Washington club and should stay there. Cleveland, just in the rear of the Yankees, is making every effort to better its position in the final standing. Detroit has a convincing lead over the second division clubs and should remain where it is. St. Louis comes next, with Chicago close behind. Boston seems destined to stay in the cellar position.

The fans have been taking little or no interest in the American League race, because of the closeness of that in the National. The Athletics have assured baseball followers that they are the champions of their circuit and are ready to meet all comers in the October classic. Connie Mack's pitching has been everything it should be and the club as a whole is functioning in a perfect manner. The Senators made every effort possible to shorten the distance between themselves and the A's, but their efforts were in vain. All they can hope for now is to stay where they are, in second place. Manager Johnson has a capable team with consistent batting and good pitching, and may do better in the race next season.

The Yankees are much too far behind the Senators to hope to catch them during the remaining games. Pitching has kept Bob Shawkey from placing his club in the race and this may be taken care of by the time the teams are ready to go again in 1931. Cleveland has proven sort of a disappointment and it was expected that the Indians would get as far as second position. But again it was the pitching that kept batting from placing the team any higher.

Detroit is still making an effort to get into the first division, but is five full games behind the Indians. At the top of the second division seems high enough for the Tigers and there they should remain throughout the remainder of the year. The Browns and White Sox have been staging a battle of their own for sixth place, a position held at the present time by the former. There is little difference between the two clubs in any department. Boston has been given some fine pitching in recent games, but hitting is sadly lacking.

President Hoover to See First Game

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington

PRESIDENT HOOVER told Mayor Harry A. Mackey of Philadelphia Sept. 15 that he would attend the opening game of the world series in that city Oct. 1.

Eighty-Eight Out for Harvard Team

Only 88 candidates reported to Head Coach Arnold Horween '20, at Soldiers Field this morning for the opening of Harvard football practice. They were immediately divided into a first and second squad, the former going into the inclosed field side of the Stadium for some conditioning exercises with Arthur E. French '28, coach of last year's freshman team, in charge. The other players were turned over to James L. Knox '98, head coach of the second team. Four of the players who will make up the first varsity squad did not report today.

Two sessions of practice will be held each day this week, with the work being cut down to one a day with the opening of college next week. The players who make up the varsity squad are:

Ends—James B. Baldwin '31; Gilbert L. Graves '32; Victor M. Harding '31; Lawrence A. Lovett '33; Vahan N. Moushegian '32; Robert S. Ogden '31; Horace G. Reisner, Jr. '33.

Tackles—Robert M. Faxon '32; Murdock J. Finlayson '33; Francis H. Kazles '32; C. Fred Richards '31; William B. Trafford '32; T. Graydon Upton '31; George W. Kuehn '32.

Guards—Malcolm Bancroft '33; William F. Brooks '32; James D. Esterly '33; Alfred Kidder '33; Henry M. Myerson '32; George N. Talbot '32; John N. Trainer, Jr. '31.

Centers—Charles C. Cunningham '32; J. Henry Gildea '31; Roger H. Hallowell '33; Capt. Benjamin H. Ticknor '31.

Quarterbacks—Dana M. Greeley '31; Arthur W. Huguley '31; James R. Leonard '33; W. Barry Wood '32; Sumner Putnam '31.

Backs—Samuel L. Batchelder '31; Rawn Brinkley '32; John W. Crickard '32; Charles Devens '32; Alexander C. Forbes '33; Paul A. Fullam '32; Edmund A. Mays '32; Eugene E. Record '32; John F. Schereschewsky '32; Bernard D. White '32.

SEATTLE BUYS TWO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Pierre "Pete" Bellefeuille, right wing, and Bobby Connors, a center, have been obtained by the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast Hockey League from the Detroit Olympics of the International League.

U. S. Women Defeat Canadian Golfers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The team of American women golfers, led by Mary K. Browne of Cleveland, decidedly defeated a Canadian team of 14, captained by Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, in an unofficial team match over the Laval course Sept. 13. Of the 14 singles matches the visitors won 11, halved one and lost only two. Owing to a heavy rain and the fact that the invaders had already secured sufficient points to win the match, the seven foursomes scheduled for the afternoon were abandoned. One of the Canadian victories was scored by Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Ottawa, formerly Alexa W. Stirling, who defeated Maureen Orcutt of New York, 5 and 3. The match was all square at the turn, but Mrs. Fraser drew away rapidly after making the turn. The other was scored by Margery Kirkham of Montreal, who defeated Bernice Wall of Oshkosh. Fritzi Stifel of Wheeling made a strong finish against Mme. Dagenais of this city and after being 4 down at the turn she wiped out the deficit and halved the match.

In addition to the halved match, two others went the full 18 holes, Mrs. Leo G. Federman of New York winning 1 up from Mrs. Vera Hutchings of Vancouver and Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh of Cleveland defeating Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock of Toronto by the same margin.

Marjorie Kirkham, Montreal, defeated Beatrice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., 5 and 4.

Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, defeated Dora Virtue, Montreal, 3 and 2.

Edith Guier, Reading, Pa., defeated Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto, 4 and 3.

Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., defeated Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, 4 and 3.

Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., defeated Cecile Smith, Toronto, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Alexa Stirling Fraser, Ottawa, defeated Maureen Orcutt, New York, 5 and 3.

Mrs. R. C. Lake, New York, defeated Eileen Kinsella, Montreal, 2 and 1.

Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., halved her match with Mrs. J. Dagenais, Montreal.

Mrs. Richard Clemson, Middletown, N. Y., defeated Evelyn Mills, Ottawa, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit, defeated Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Toronto, 3 and 1.

Rosalie Knapp, New York, defeated Mrs. Maude Ross, Ottawa, 4 and 2.

Mary K. Browne, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. Douglas Weld, Toronto, 6 and 5.

Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, Toronto, 1 up.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York, defeated Mrs. Vera Hutchings, Vancouver, 1 up.

CHICAGO TOURISTS LOSE

YOKOHAMA (AP)—The University of Chicago baseball team took another beating Sept. 15, this time from the Waseda University nine, by a score of 7 to 6.

BY-PLAYS

IN FOOTBALL DECEPTION IS LEGITIMATE

ALL football coaches give a certain amount of attention to developing their plays in a manner to mislead the opposition. It is safe to say that no coach depends upon speed and power alone. So a certain amount of dissembling may be generally admissible.

However, when deception is carried to such a successful extreme as that displayed by Coach K. K. Rockne's teams, some critics of the amateur variety have been inclined to call it positively indecent. Coach Rockne's teams have been praised for speed and power, and the frequent use of the forward pass, but those words can be applied to a hundred teams.

What makes Rockne's teams different is this same deception, carried out with great skill. His deception is largely based on the shift formations. The shift can no longer be used to beat the opposition to the charge, or to draw them off balance, and it has been so hedged about with limitations that many coaches have abandoned it.

Rockne, however, clings to it because of its powers of deception, handicapped though it is. It can still be used to puzzle the defense, dazzle them, rob them of decisive action, or put backs into position the advantage or significance of which cannot be readily deciphered. As long as his players shift in a legal manner there can be no criticism of the deception derived therefrom.

To banish deception in any and all forms would take all surprise out of the game; as a matter of fact, football could hardly exist without it.

HOTSY-TOTSY WINS ANOTHER CUP

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Hotsy-Totsy, gold cup and national sweepstakes speedboat winner, was piloted to victory in the fifth annual President's Cup race here Sept. 13 by Victor W. Kleisrath of Fort Washington, L. I., winning the last two of the three 15-mile heats and averaging 54.859 miles an hour. The defender of the $3000 cup, won last year on the Potomac at Washington, Imp II, driven by Richard F. Hoyt of Fort Washington, was second.

WHITE SOX BUY TWO

CHICAGO (AP)—Walter "Buick" Henline, former Philadelphia and Brooklyn National catcher, has been purchased by the White Sox from Toledo of the American Association. Cash and two players, to be named later, were given for the veteran receiver who has batted around .330. Wilbur Wende, a right-handed pitcher, is another acquisition, the Sox having purchased him from Dubuque of the Mississippi Valley League. Both players were due to report Sept. 15.

MEMPHIS WINS PENNANT

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The 1930 Southern Association season ended Sept. 14 with the Memphis Chickasaws, managed by James T. Prothro, winner of the pennant by a margin of 6½ games over New Orleans. Memphis will meet the pennant winners of the Texas League in the Dixie series to start Sept. 17 for the Class A championship of the South. The 1930 pennant is the fifth won by Memphis since the formation of the league in 1900. Memphis won 98 games and lost 55, for a percentage of .640.

MERCUR DECLARED INELIGIBLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Fritz Mercur of Bethlehem, Pa., No. 6 in the United States tennis ranking, has forfeited his amateur standing and has been declared ineligible to compete in tournaments and matches held under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, it was announced Sept. 13 by President Louis E. Dailey of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

OSIPOWICH WINS TITLE

John Osipowich of the Worcester Boys' Club won the New England A. A. A. U. three-mile swimming championship title at the Head House Beach, Marine Park, South Boston, Sept. 14, in 1h. 6m. 58s. Arthur Wallberg also of the W. B. C. was second, and Thomas Kenney of the Boston S. A. third.

B. F. GOODRICH CO.

B. F. Goodrich Co. as of Aug. 31, shows current assets of $102,278,000 and current liabilities $17,091,000 compared with $106,187,160 and $21,964,833 June 30. Cash was $13,554,000 compared with $15,761,411. Inventories were $50,605,000, compared with $53,285,181 June 30, a reduction of approximately $1,600,000.

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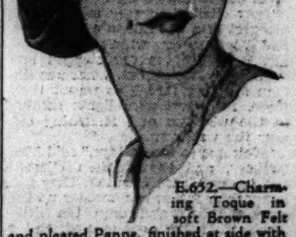
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Storm Cave

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

In Five Parts—Part I

"AND we are going to live in the country for a whole year?" Bob looked at his father in delighted wonder.

"A whole year—and maybe longer," nodded Mr. Gregory. "You see," he explained, "I want a chance to give all my time to painting pictures. I believe I can make a real success of it if I can give all my time to it."

"But how will the art class at the university get along without you, Daddy?" asked Patty, and didn't quite understand why her father's eyes twinkled.

"Oh, they'll struggle along somehow, I've no doubt," he replied. "And that reminds me, I've a talk to give at the Institute this afternoon. I must be off."

"And he didn't have time to tell us a thing about where we're going, or what kind of a place it is, or anything," said Patty.

"Let's hunt up Mother, and ask her all about it," suggested Bob.

Mrs. Gregory was busy making cookies, but she was quite ready to answer the children's questions. "You've heard me speak of a little cottage and fruit farm on Winneconne Bay," she began. "My grandfather gave it to me years ago. My grandparents used to live there, and I often went there for visits when I was a child. I always loved it, it's such a quaint, interesting old place."

"Is it so very old?" asked Patty, with visions of a tumble-down little house.

"More than a hundred years old, but very strongly built. It's the dearest little place, with low, overhanging eaves, and little bedrooms tucked underneath them. And there are fireplaces and swinging windows and a funny little porch, all very trim and neat."

"Is there a big yard?" asked Bob, glancing rather wistfully around the apartment living room and out on the flat roof which formed their "playground."

"Oh, yes, a very large yard, and a garden, and an orchard. There will be beautiful things for Daddy to paint, and plenty of room for you to play, and there will be all the fruit we can use in the orchard, and living will be very inexpensive. We've been wanting to do this for some time, but Daddy felt it would be wisest to wait until we had saved enough money so that he could take the year away from his work without any hardship to the family. This little fruit farm doesn't bring in any income to speak of, you see, but it is a very pleasant place."

"Oh, won't it be fun, Bob!" cried Patty. "I suppose there are all sorts of funny little cubby holes in the old house. Maybe there's even a secret stairway or a secret room or something like that, and there might be hidden treasure."

Hidden Treasures?

"Maybe, we'll find hidden bags of gold in some old closet or secret cupboard," said Bob, catching at the idea eagerly, "or buried in the orchard."

"If you do, it will be most welcome, you may depend on that," said their mother, merrily.

They were to leave the city as soon as vacation began, and Mrs. Gregory told the children many stories of the old cottage as they helped her with the packing. "The name of the nearest town is Winneconne," she said, "pronounced as if it were spelled Winnyconny. The town is on Winneconne Bay, and our cottage is a little way from the town, but is also on the bay."

"Ooh!" cried Bob. "Then we can have a boat, maybe, and go swimming and everything!"

"I don't suppose we'll have a boat," said Mrs. Gregory, shaking her head doubtfully. "We mustn't buy anything that isn't strictly needed. But certainly there is good swimming—a sandy beach near the cottage. And there is a rocky shore line farther up the bay. You'll like climbing about among the rocks."

The children never forgot their first view of the cottage. They had ridden all night and all day on the train, and though the morning had been very pleasant, the sky had clouded over in the afternoon, and it was raining long before they reached Winneconne.

Mr. Gregory had wired ahead, and an automobile was waiting to take them out to the cottage.

They climbed in very soberly. The prospect of a wet ride, a cold cottage, and a late supper wasn't very cheering. Presently the car stopped and the children looked out. What was the man stopping for? This wasn't their place, for there were lights shining in the windows and streaming out over the wet lawn.

"Welcome to the cottage," said Mrs. Gregory, and the children climbed out, too perplexed to speak. They followed their father and mother up the graveled path and onto the little porch. Then the door opened, and a hearty voice said, "Well, now, if you didn't have to come out in the rain. But I have all the fires going, and supper's ready, and—"

Mrs. Todd's Surprise

"Thank you, Mrs. Todd," said Mrs. Gregory gratefully. "That was neighborly, I'm sure. We were not looking forward to coming into a cold, dusty place, and everything is so cozy and shining."

"I wouldn't be much of a neighbor, I'm thinking, if I couldn't dust up a bit and get a bite of supper for you," said Mrs. Todd, as she helped them spread their wet garments out to dry. "I've been hoping these many years you'd come back here some day."

Patty and Bob were looking about them eagerly. They saw a pleasant low-ceiled room, with a crackling fire, and a little table laid for four drawn up beside it. "I smell chicken," cried Bob, and Mrs. Todd laughed as she hurried into the kitchen.

Sleepy and hungry as she was, Patty was glancing eagerly around to see if there were any possibilities of secret openings in this room. There might be an opening in the fireplace cupboard, she decided, or in the old-fashioned paneling of the walls. Tomorrow they would investigate. For the present she turned, with great interest, to the chicken and hot biscuits.

"Let's start exploring tonight," Patty suggested, when supper was over.

"I'd suggest that you just explore your bedrooms tonight," laughed Mrs. Gregory.

Bob cast speculative eyes at the staircase as he followed his mother upstairs. Sometimes there were secret openings under a stair.

Patty was not too sleepy to give a delighted cry as she stood in the low doorway of her room. It was a little room with a sloping roof, but its gay paper and ruffled curtains and broad window sill, its spool bed and dressing-table and little fireplace gave it such a delightful air that Patty cried, "Oh, I want this for my own little room always."

Bob was apparently quite as well satisfied with his quarters. "I guess this beats the apartment hollow," he cried in delight. "Fireplaces all our own, Patty. I'm glad now I learned to make fires Scout fashion when we were camping last summer. Mother, must we ever go back to the city?"

"I wish we need not," said Mrs. Gregory, with more wistfulness in her voice than the children usually heard. "But we shall have a whole year in this charming place, anyway, so let's make the most of it," she added, with her usual cheerfulness.

"I hope it will be nice tomorrow," said Patty. "I want to investigate everything and maybe get some ideas about the hidden treas—" Then her voice trailed off and she was asleep.

[To Be Continued Next Monday]

A True Story

It was in Germany that this event took place. One summer morning as I was playing in the garden with little Angela, we saw the gardener carrying something very carefully in his hands.

It was a tiny baby thrush, who must have fallen from his nest, and had broken one of his wings. We took him from the gardener and carried him to our room, washed his wing, and in no time at all there was a little nest ready for him, a soft bed of moss in a basket.

We tried to give him a few crumbs in a little milk, but it was impossible to make him eat it, for all the time he was calling for his mother.

That night we left the basket near the balcony with the window wide open, hoping that his mother would come to him. The next morning the first thing we saw when we looked for our little friend was a number of flies and mosquitoes on our carpet. The dear mother bird had really come and a large meal was all ready for her baby. How happy and grateful we both were!

As Angela was still a very small child, she used to have her bath in a tub in our room, and that morning as she was having it, the mother bird flew into our room from the balcony and dropped more food. She flew away quickly, but each time she returned she stayed a little longer. Soon she would take crumbs from our hands and perch on our fingers or on our heads.

Angela loved to play in her bath while the darling little bird and his mother perched on the side of the tub, feeling just as much at home there as they would have done in their own tree top.

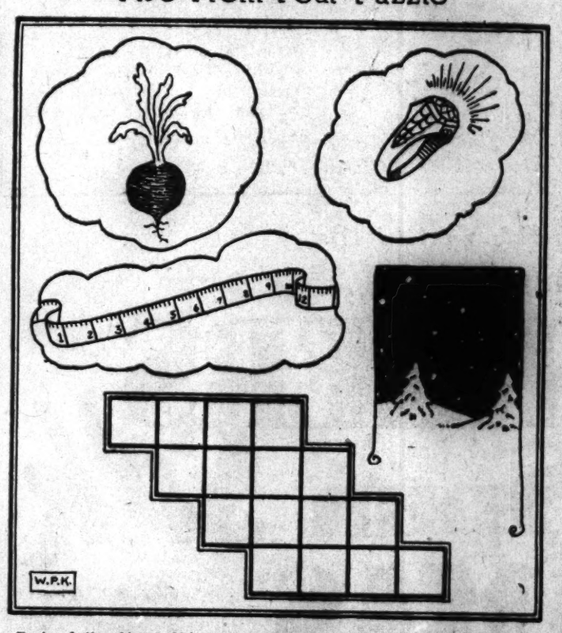
This went on for many days, our little friend's wing getting stronger all the time. At last one lovely sunny morning he was able to fly away with his mother. But we didn't lose our precious little guest, for he and his mother often visited our balcony until the time came when we had to leave Germany for our own home in England.

Angela is now a big girl of ten, but she still remembers our dear little friend.

L. E.

"Let's start exploring tonight," Patty suggested.

Five From Four Puzzle



Each of the Above Objects Represents a Four-Letter Word. If These Words Are Placed in a Certain Order in the Squares Provided for the Purpose, Five Different Words May Be Read Vertically From Top to Bottom.

Adventures of Three Little Girls

Mary and Margaret and Elena Sue
Can think of the loveliest things to do!

THEY are all in the Third Grade and not long ago they read about Christopher Columbus,—the one who is famous because,

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-two
Columbus sailed the ocean blue."

They learned where he was born and when, and that nearly everyone then thought the earth was flat, and that Columbus went before the Queen (just like a fairy tale), and that the Queen sold her jewels to buy him ships. They learned that after he started, Columbus had to keep his own courage and his sailors' courage from failing as they sailed westward day after day, until at last he came to America!

They were feeling very proud of knowing such interesting things when one of them said:

"I remember last year in the Second Grade
I knew nothing of how that voyage was made."

"That's true," answered Margaret.

"We really should tell those young girls and boys,
If they'll listen and look without any noise."

So they decided to make the story into a play for the second grade children. When they told their teacher about their plan and showed her what they wanted to do she was delighted and said she would arrange the time next day.

They fixed all their costumes after school, rehearsed their play once, and the next afternoon they went into the second grade room to give it.

One was a sailor, and one was a Queen;
One was Columbus, it was easily seen,

because the sailor wore a gym suit with a "middy" blouse, the Queen wore a white dress of her mother's and a crown of brilliants, while Columbus wore her brother's suit and carried a "spy glass."

"The world is round, I can never rest
Till I've proved it's so by sailing west,"

said Columbus to himself in the first act, and because he had no money he decided to ask the Queen for help.

Queen Isabella was sitting on a chair throne where she graciously received him. She listened, believed in him, and decided to sell her jewels to buy ships.

Two servants came running when she clapped her hands
Carrying a treasure chest trimmed with gold bands.

The second act closed with Columbus receiving the jewels. The chest was a box covered, at recess, with paper and bejeweled and bound with designs in colored crayons.

On the ship in mid-ocean the sailor implored Columbus to turn back before they should fall off the edge of the world.

"I'll sail on and on for three days more—
A prize to the sailor who first sights shore,"

he told them and soon land was sighted by the sailor.

The fourth scene was again in the throne room of the Queen, where Columbus and the sailor told their thrilling tale to Queen Isabella and thanked her for her help.

Checkers and Starbright

Part III

WHEN the house was finished Taffy liked everything—except that they tied a pink ribbon around his neck. He was not so sure about liking that. However, he decided to endure it because Starbright herself, whom Taffy already loved very much, had tied the big bow under the monkey's left ear with "her own lily white hands" as Dad expressed it.

The house over the garage, Checkers decided when it was finished, was a wonderful home for a monkey.

"It is not the jungle, but much safer," Starbright explained to Taffy. "And often you can go out into the yard—every day you can—and Checkers will climb trees with you. I might even climb them myself when I have on my old clothes."

Taffy pulled the pink bow under his chin, as if to say, "How about my best clothes when I go tree climbing?"

"You darling!" exclaimed Starbright. "You always talk so plainly. Well, I promise to take off the pink bow when we go out to climb trees, Taffy, dear." The monkey leapt to her shoulder and tucked his funny little head under her chin—his way of expressing thanks, Starbright had learned.

"This is your bed," she told Taffy, taking him to the box in the corner half filled with sweet-smelling straw. Taffy jumped in and cuddled down just to try it, although it was 10 o'clock in the morning.

"And this is your table, dear, over here. You will eat at the House-on-the-Hill often, of course. Checkers' Dad says so, but when you prefer to be alone with your thoughts—I often like to be—this will suit you, I am sure."

Taffy would have been a very difficult monkey to please if he had not been delighted with the table Checkers had made for him out of a box. This table had real legs, and beside it there stood a real high chair that had once been Checkers'—a very long time ago, of course.

There was a wooden bowl for Taffy's food and actually a silver mug, once Starbright's, for the monkey to drink out of.

"I chose pink curtains because the captain said you liked that color," Starbright explained as she showed Taffy the dainty ruffled hangings at his two windows.

"Of course, I think the captain was trying to make fun of us a little, but we do not care, do we? We love him just the same. I think it is wonderful to love persons just the same, no matter what they do. It makes me feel so happy and then I never have to fuss about wondering why they do things."

There was even a rug on the floor, one that Mother had found in the trunk room and, best of all, on the wall hung a picture of a real jungle which Dad had found in a second-hand shop one day and brought home to keep Taffy company and prevent him from being homesick for his native land.

Starbright and Taffy had just finished looking over the new home when Checkers came up the stairs, two steps at a time with an idea.

Taffy's Housewarming

"Let's have a housewarming for Taffy," he suggested eagerly. "We'll invite the children next door and Mother says the Captain will come. Then your people will come over, I guess, Starbright, and we could ask Paddy. I told him about Taffy and he seemed mighty interested."

"Paddy!" Starbright showed that she was both surprised and displeased.

"He's a very nice policeman, and once when I was a little boy he found me when I got lost. He always talks to me when I meet him, and, well he's my friend, so there."

"O, all right," agreed Starbright, remembering that she always liked persons, no matter what funny notions they had. If Checkers had funny notions—well, he had them. That was all there was about it. He was Checkers just the same.

"Let's have it tomorrow. I've got enough money to buy the ice cream, and I think Cook will make us some cakes. Taffy, darling, you will be the center of attraction. Do you know what that is?"

The following day was a beautiful one for a housewarming. Everyone came who had been invited, even the grown-ups. Starbright spent money from her bank for the ice cream and Etta made delicious spiced cakes with icing. Checkers' mother let the children cut pink snapdragon and white daisies from the garden for decorations.

The party was perfect and Taffy seemed to know that it was an occasion for dignity as well as fun, for he behaved "just like a human," as Starbright expressed it to Paddy who was there in his brass buttons carrying his uncomfortable looking stick which, he said, "is only part of my uniform."

But it was the Captain who made the affair a perfect success, while Checkers scolded himself severely because he had not thought of sending a formal invitation to Taffy's twin brother.

Brothers Meet Again

But the Captain brought him just the same and the two monkeys embraced each other and happily jabbered monkey talk for half an hour after the Captain had placed his pet in Taffy's house. Children and older folks just sat around and watched the two brothers enjoy their reunion. Mother wiped a tear out of her eye, merely a very little tear, of course; Dad blew his nose too hard to be polite (and he was always the most polite man Checkers knew); Checkers himself pinched his leg hard and frowned and Starbright wept openly on the Captain's broad blue shoulder.

The humans fell to talking after a while and forgot the monkeys until it was 4 o'clock and time to serve the ice cream. Then no trace of Taffy or his brother was to be found.

"They were plotting to get away," said Checkers, who had been reading books too old for him. "I call it mighty unkind of Taffy to act so at his own housewarming party. After the Captain had saved his life, too, from the horrible pirates and bought him with good gold. Monkeys have no sense of gratitude, I guess."

"They have," defended Starbright, putting on what Checkers called her "air" again. "I assure you that Taffy is true blue and that he will come back. Maybe they had something to talk about that they did not want us even to see. Family matters."

The Captain roared one of his laughs and everyone joined in. Paddy offered his services, to look for the runaways.

"It was a detective, I've been," said he climbing down the steep narrow stairs carefully, for Paddy was a very fat policeman.

But when Paddy had proved a failure and the party was becoming anything but a success, the brothers raced up the stairs and announced as best they could that they were ready for ice cream and cake.

It was Starbright who pleaded that they be forgiven for their little journey and what she called "a quiet talk by themselves."

So everyone gathered about the table, as well as everyone could gather about a table so small, and the Captain raised his dish of ice cream. Bowing to Taffy and his brother, now in the high chair, he said solemnly, "Your health, sirs."

A monkey's a monkey 'we find,
No matter how very refined;
So we eat you a toast,
And we wish you the most
Happy future, with much peace of mind,

said Dad taking a taste of his ice cream.

The monkeys seemed very grateful and happy, and because it was their very own party they were each allowed to have two plates of ice cream.

[The End]

Useful Treasure Bag

When you go walking in the country or when you take an automobile ride, be sure to carry along a treasure bag. Then, when you find something you would like to take home, you will have a place for it.

A large, strong paper bag will do, but one made of cloth is better. Mother may have a piece of material in her patch bag which will answer very well. Gay figured material makes the bag very attractive, but any kind or color may be used. Mother will show you how to sew up the sides to form a bag, and how to make a hem at the top through which you may put a drawstring. You may make your treasure bag almost any size you like, but it is best to make it fairly large, because there are often so many interesting things to bring home.

One little girl who always takes her treasure bag along brings home in it pretty pebbles, pine cones, acorns, nuts, bright leaves, and the like. Sometimes she fills it with sand or "wood's ground" for her posy bed.

You will be surprised to find how many kinds of things you can bring home in a treasure bag.

A Color Game

Very little children will enjoy and profit by the color game. It can be played while mother is busy with other work and never fails to interest the little ones. It is simply surprising to see how quickly children learn to distinguish various colors as a result of playing the color game.

First of all, of course, the child must be told the colors of some familiar things, if he does not already know them. Then the game may be carried on by mother, who will ask him the color of things about the kitchen, of his garments or toys, or anything else with which he is well acquainted.

Another good way to play the game is to ask the child to name as many things of a certain color as he can. This is especially good when a new color is learned, as it helps to impress it upon his memory.

The color game works out nicely on wash day. As the various garments are handled in washing or are hung on the line, let the little ones tell what color they are.

The color game fits well into nature study. Little folks will pay more attention to flowers, plants, birds, animals, etc., if they look at them with an eye to color. One mother whose children delight in the color game often asks them to name as many flowers of one color as they can. Sometimes they play the game in this wise: Mother says, "Name a flower that is white." The children then, in turn, do so. Each must name a flower that has not been mentioned before. If a child fails to think of a flower when his turn comes, he must drop out of the game.

The Cricket

I love to lie in bed each night
And gaze up at the stars so bright;
And listen to that chirping thing
That comes out every night to sing.
And this is what it seems to me
He's chirping, chirping constantly—
"I'm happier than any king,
And if you, too, would only sing
About each task, I'm sure that you
Would find it easier to do."

NANCY DARROW.

The Mail Bag

Berne, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

Our home is in Berne, but we are in the mountains now for our vacation. There is a very clever cow up here. Our neighbors put the cow in a field with a fence and gate. They shut the gate and tied it with a string, but the cow was lonesome, for she was quite alone. With her tongue she untied the string, pushed open the gate and walked for two hours up to the Alp. There with the other cows she wanted to stay. But alas, the cowboys counted the cows and there was one too many—one which they had not had before. Soon the owner of the cow came up and poor, lonesome "Gemsi" (the cow), had to come down again.

The next day she was again locked up, but this time they tied the string much better. The cow again tried to open with her tongue. But now she did not succeed. She then put her horns under the gate, lifted it and crept under. Again she ran up to the Alp, but was soon brought down again.

Bliss S.

[Gemsi was certainly a companionable cow, Bliss.—Ed.]

Menlo Park, California

Dear Editor:

Our family is going down South to the Spanish Fiesta in Santa Barbara, which is a revival of old Spanish days when Santa Barbara belonged to Spain.

There is an old ox cart out at the Santa Barbara Mission which is used in the parade. It is like a wooden box about six feet long, three feet wide, and four feet high with wooden disk wheels, having no seats and no springs. Out in front of the Mission is a queer old community washtub where the women washed all the family clothes. It is quite deep and 19 or 20 people could use it at one time.

I am 10 years old and should like to correspond with children from any country, especially from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France and Switzerland.

Eunice P.

Rockford, Illinois

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been looking in the Mail Bag for someone 8 years old to correspond with me but haven't seen any, so I am writing to the Mail Bag myself. I am a boy 8 years old and interested in dogs, butterflies, birds, and horses. I have a collie puppy that I call Snubs. He cocks his head to the side when I call him from my window in the morning. Our neighbors have a parrot who says so many things. She always calls us after mother does.

I have a sister 5 years old and we often go with mother and daddy bathing in the lake, and all like it very much. I take violin lessons and like to play. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3 years old. I hope that someone will write to me.

Richard K.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I am writing to let you know how much I appreciate the Children's Page and how much I like Snubs, Waddles, and Little Cat. Also I like the puzzles.

Four years ago I visited The Mother Church and the Publishing House, and enjoyed a short interview with the Children's Page Editor. We lived in Oklahoma at that time, but we moved to California the next year. Since coming here I have seen many interesting things and have had many delightful experiences. I was here when Colonel Lindbergh returned to San Diego the first time after he made his flight to Paris. My daddy obtained permission for me to see the Spirit of St. Louis, and I enjoyed it very much. We also saw the Graf Zeppelin when it made the around-the-world flight.

I am 10 years of age and would like to correspond with some little girl of about my age, who speaks English, in some foreign country. I take lessons in piano and art and like them very much.

Mignonne R.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I should like to tell about my trip to the Coachella Valley. We went out to the Duck Club to stay over the week-end. The clubhouse is quite large and stands alone in the desert. You could not grow anything out there because it is so sandy.

There is a swimming pool and the water is pumped into the pool from under the ground. We had great fun swimming in it. There is also a pond about as large as the pool with tiny boats to paddle about on the water. It was quite difficult to row as there were so many boats on the pond that they bumped into one another, but it was great fun. At night we were awakened by the coyotes howling at the moon, it was also very windy, which made it seem mysterious.

I am a girl of 10 years of age and I should like to correspond with girls around my age from any place in the world.

La Verne J.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

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THE HOME FORUM

Reflections in a Trolley Car

OUR thought being sometimes preoccupied with the solution of certain problems, we grope along in an intellectual twilight, without being able to reach a conclusion; a doubt constantly creeps into the center of the problem. We sometimes think solution lies this way and sometimes that way, and we vacillate between the two ways. Such a problem has been for me the appreciation of literature. There are, of course, many ways of looking at literary works, but I would like to take up only the two principal ones—the moral and the æsthetic. Which of them is the most important for the appreciation of literature and art? Which of them should occupy the most the critic's attention?

The ordinary events of human life are full of meaning, and an insignificant incident sometimes becomes an important factor in the solving of a problem. Such an incident came under my notice one day as I was riding on a trolley car through the streets of a large city. At one of the stops a pretty, well-dressed young lady boarded the car and, as all the seats were occupied, stood in the aisle holding one of the straps, just where I was sitting. To be frank, I do not usually hasten to give my seat to young and beautiful ladies, lest my motives should be interpreted wrongly by the onlookers. So the young lady stood in the aisle for a few seconds in a self-conscious way, firmly holding the strap and looking out of the window, yet evidently expecting some offer of a seat from one of the men in the car. Across the aisle a young man suddenly rose with a smile in his eyes and offered her his seat between two elderly women. The young lady accepted the offer with a gentle smile and sat between the two women, who instinctively made motions to give her ample room. The young man raised his hat and stood. I watched this act a little reluctantly and felt a bit smitten inwardly.

And I began to think: the young man across the aisle has given me a humiliating lesson; perhaps the other passengers are thinking so; he has courage enough to see and appreciate beauty publicly—ah, he has the taste of the beautiful! He knows æsthetic values, and does not care what the next man or woman thinks of his act; he simply follows after his inclinations toward the pleasant and the beautiful; perhaps he wondered a few seconds before rising why I did not care to grasp the opportunity to show my appreciation of beauty, yes, maybe he thought what a stiff disposition this man opposite must have toward lovely beings and things, what an indifference toward the æsthetic aspects of human life!

While I was thus meditating, the trolley car made another stop and a woman with a bag in her hand appeared in the aisle; and quite strangely, she too stood up over my seat, hardly being able to take hold of the strap. She looked tired, her face was wrinkled; she was poorly clad and it seemed to me, was not expecting any offer of a seat. Instantly my thought took another direction. "Here is my chance," I thought. "I must show to the onlookers the other face of our humanity"; and immediately rising, I relinquished my seat to the old lady. While I stood up by her, trying to get hold of the strap dangling over her head, I did not look around me to see whether the people were watching me, as the young man did, when he relinquished his seat to the charming young lady. I felt a serenity in me. My soul was gently stirred by my own act, which did not contain any visible appreciation of beauty—an act the motives of which were not colored with the brushes of the human instincts; yet there was a beauty implied in the act, not easily perceptible to the human eyes, perhaps invisible in the humbug of everyday events I had relinquished my comfort to an old lady weak and humble, and looking lonely, because she was not so clothed as to attract attention. As I stood there looking out of the car, I thought in a self-appreciative way: My motives are stronger and deeper and higher than those of the young man, for they are prompted by more urgent human exigencies. My motives are moral, embellished by moral beauty, and his are æsthetic, marked by artistic beauty; the root of the first is social and that of the second is individual. The beauty contained in the act of the young man may repel someone in such and such circumstances, but that implied in my act may always attract admiration and unexpressed praise from the people. What are they pointing to, these two forms of beauty? Are they pointing to the final goal of human progress in the immense road of universal living? What kind of beauty is the human race driving at in the long run, while struggling to climb up the mountain of human progress, moral beauty or artistic? Which is the ultimate aim of humanity?

While my thought, thus caught in a complex trap, was trying to come to some sort of solution, all of a sudden bubbled up, in all these hard questions, the problem of literary criticism: what to search for in a literary work, moral beauty or artistic? And it seemed to me for a moment that I had drawn nearer to the solution of the problem through the simple experience in the trolley car. On what basis should we place our examination of a literary work? What sort of beauty should we seek after in fiction or poetry or drama? What is the main aim of literary criticism, in short?

These questions I was revolving thoughtfully as I got off the trolley car. That experience had become for me a guidepost. "I must seek after moral beauty in a literary work," I thought, as I went on, "artistic beauty falls on a secondary plane; beauty is what responds to the aim," Socrates said; the pleasure that we receive by looking at a beautiful thing or object or person should not be of a selfish nature; "the affinity of the lovely things with our soul, which perceives them, has its origin in the idea; beauty is the light perceived through the idea; the matter is not pretty itself, but only in so much as it is illumined through the idea," said another ancient Greek, Plotinus. Moral beauty is the motive force of human progress; it unifies the antagonistic forces, it heightens our conceptions of humanity and intensifies the inner link that exists between individuals. If beauty consists in the harmony of sounds, colors, lines, thoughts, volitions, as Jean-Frederic Herbert has said, then moral beauty, which is the harmony of volitions, is the most sought-for beauty in the domain of the human intellect. A literary work must reflect then, above all, moral beauty, which is the essence of a purified human relationship. In literature and art the writer and the artist should be guided by the idea, which illumines the pathway of humanity, that idea must have a moral beauty in itself that leads to the greatness of our civilization, the perfection of which is the ultimate aim of all our activities—intellectual, moral, artistic.

Now, after these reflections, let me turn to the incident that I witnessed in the trolley car that day, in which I took part. Allow me to say, then, in a humble way, that the young man who gave up his seat to the lovely young lady represents to me the æsthetic critic, and the writer of these lines, who gave up his seat to the humble elderly lady, represents the critic who is pursuing moral beauty and moral grandeur in a work of art and literature.

N. D.

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September's Wall

September is for me a garden wall;
Thick overgrown with ivy whereon four
Wild playmates clung and slipped and called for joy,
Startling the late birds in the beech tree house.
On one side it was sheer into the fields,
And a fieldpath led by it which the cows
Had trodden on their way at eventime
To the milk shed; on the other the soft loam.
How many years go to make garden loam?
A-plenty. Well, it was soft for jumping on,
And four could jump. There was an apple tree
In the low corner, with fruit sweet as nuts;
They ripened first. And then a champion tree
With large—enormous apples—which we loved.
Ah, hide and seek along the garden wall!
Apples as ballast, with pause—legs swinging
Or astride—to taste the reddest one. Sour?
I think they often were. I know we ate
And laughed and sang and pulled ourselves around
The ivy and the wall like acrobats.
Richard I have not seen for many a year;
Anne spends her time on matters of high state,
Is Labor member now for Ealingthorpe;
Jill thrives space with children at her knees.
But on September days I look across
The roofs and chimneys from my office cell,
And see four happy youngsters on a wall,
A half a world away, and am content.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Courtesy the North Shore Arts Association, Gloucester, Massachusetts

The Crowded Harbor. From a Painting by Bertha Menzler Peyton

Stars

I know no more inspiring sight
Than starry sky.
And I could lie awake all night
Watching stars slow wandering by,
Each in its different sphere and space
Twinkle and shine.
Emblems serene, of beauty, strength and place
In the Plan Divine.

C. B. KLITGAARD-MAY.

Boston's Curfew

In early times the same church bells which summoned people to their places of worship, served also to call soldiers to arms, and to give warning of fires and disturbances of the peace. In the fifteenth century it was customary both in France and England to sound the church bells during thunder-storms, and according to a popular belief this procedure availed to subdue the violence of tempests. The practice of tolling a bell at a fixed hour in the evening, still maintained in many communities, is a survival of the ancient curfew or "cover-fire bell," which is believed to be of Norman origin. In 1068 William the Conqueror issued an edict whereby his subjects were enjoined to extinguish all lights and fires at eight o'clock in the evening, and to go to bed promptly thereafter. . . . In Boston, as early as 1649, the bells were rung at half-past four o'clock in the morning, and the curfew at nine o'clock at night, and this custom prevailed for many years. In July, 1664, it was ordered that "the Bell shall be rung at Eleven of ye Clock every working day, for the more convenient despatch of merchants' and strangers' affairs." A few years later the bells of the Old North and Old Brick Churches, and of the Reverend Mr. Byles' meeting house, were tolled at five in the morning. At a Selectmen's meeting March seventeenth, 1690, "it was agreed that Robert Williams should continue as formerly to warn the Town Meetings; and to ring the bell at five in the morning; the Exchange Bell at Eleven of the Clock and Nine at night; and carefully to look after and keep the Town Clock in the Meeting House." Throughout the provincial period this custom was maintained, and it has been continued until recent times. — ROBERT MEANS LAWRENCE, in "New England Colonial Life."

Aboulabasand

Among the presents sent Charlemagne by the Caliph, the one which aroused the most lively curiosity was an elephant, brought not without difficulty to Aix-la-Chapelle. It was named Aboulabasand.

—BEMONT AND MONOD'S "Mediæval Europe."

Aboulabasand the famous elephant,
Haroun-al-Raschid sent to Charlemagne,
Came, but came barely through the Pottersgate;
And all the folk like startled conies ran
Into their cobbled ways, and left the street
Empty. But little Jocelyn, the mason's son,
Stood still and stared, then followed fearfully
The monstrous beast, until the dusky men
Had fettered it safely in the Bishop's barn.
Then little Jocelyn took a charcoal stick
And quickly sketched the serpent-headed beast;
And soon with happy pains he shaped a stone,
And singing chiselled many days, until
He made that gargoyle folk came far to see,
Spouting upon Saint Martin's chapel roof,
Over the buttress by the western door.
And curious men in after days declared
An Ethiopian wrought it—'twas not so,
For Jocelyn it was, who saw and made,
Aboulabasand the famous elephant
Haroun-al-Raschid sent to Charlemagne.

—A. M. Buchan, in *The Nation and Athenæum* (London).

"IT IS an ill wind that blows nobody any good," runs the old adage. A gale had been raging along the Atlantic coast for three days. Torrents of rain fell continuously. The ocean tossed unceasingly. Little ships and big ones made for the harbors. Gloucester seemed the most sought-for haven as schooner after schooner crowded in until there seemed no room to moor another one. On the fourth day the storm ceased and hundreds of sails were hoisted to dry. They were not all white, for occasionally the yellow and orange sails which are seen along the Britanny coast and in the Mediterranean made happy splashes of color. Gloucester Harbor looked like a huge bouquet. The artist colony found the sight exciting and stimulating and worked all day to make a harvest of the unusual opportunity.

Bertha Menzler Peyton said that never had she seen the harbor so beautiful. She wished she had fifty hands instead of two and that each hand could paint a picture. But she did paint three pochades that day, all of which served as notes for larger pictures. "The Crowded Harbor" is one of the results.

Portuguese Forests

It was the English who in a way discovered Cintra to the Portuguese. The town and vicinity have been much loved by certain English writers, Southey esteeming it above all other places on earth, and Byron sojourned for a long time at the Hotel Laurence and there writing much of his "Childe Harold." . . .

From every window the visitor gets entrancing views; but it is from the roofs and parapets of the palace that he sees the chief glory of Cintra, as he looks down from above over the tops of the trees that together make up this perhaps matchless forest, interspersed with gardens. . . .

Here have been gathered cryptomerias from Japan, tree-ferns from Australia, giant sequoias from California. Indeed, the whole world has been ransacked for its plant-life of whatever species that will grow in Cintra's wonderful climate, and the resulting arboretum is excelled, perhaps, in the variety of botanic forms only by that of Bussaco. . . .

Beyond the more immediate mountain-slopes with their billows of greenery are other scenes. To the north, a full dozen miles, stands out the huge Palace of Mafra on its gaunt uneven plateau; away to the east and curving to the south is the broad streak of the Tagus, while a little nearer to the southeast lies Lisbon; to the south is the Atlantic; while to the southwest and the west stretch away the heights of the Serra de Cintra until they lose themselves in the sea. . . .

Strange it is that, in a land no larger than Portugal, and on a continent with so many forests, the most successful rival of Cintra should be Bussaco. Yet worthy rival of Cintra's glories is this more northerly Portuguese forest. Soft and lovely is Cintra, altogether lovely, almost feminine in her charms; Southern in tone, and of the South and the semi-tropical. Virile and rugged and strong is Bussaco, and though not of the North, yet faintly, strangely suggestive of the North; though growing palms and eucalypti and other such exotic trees and almost never knowing frosts, yet ever and anon reminding one of those Northern climes to which winter comes.—WILLIAM DAY CROCKER, in "A

El conocer de la verdad

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO Pilato pronunció la cuestión tremenda: "¿Qué cosa es verdad?" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera) dió expresión a un anhelo sentido por todas las edades, tanto antes, como después, de su tiempo. El relato no indica que Jesús contestó a esta pregunta, de manera que es posible que comprendió la incapacidad de Pilato de entender una explicación espiritual. Que el Maestro esperó de sus discípulos a través de las edades que comprendiesen la significación de "verdad" se indica claramente en su promesa: "Si vosotros permaneciereis en mi palabra, seréis verdaderamente mis discípulos; y conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os libertará." Hay que tener bien en cuenta, sin embargo, que la declaración: "Conoceréis la verdad", está precedida por la indicación de las condiciones bajo las cuales la promesa se cumplirá. Muchas personas han sido profusas citando la promesa, sin tener en cuenta, sin embargo, las exigencias condicionales; pero hoy día hay miles y miles de personas para las cuales esto ha llegado a ser una realidad actual. Han logrado esta comprensión solamente por su perseverancia y confianza absoluta en las enseñanzas, "la palabra", de él de quien se dijo: "Nunca ha hablado hombre así como este hombre."

¿Que quería decir Jesús por esta garantía de libertad a todos aquellos que la habían ganado? ¿Libertad de qué? Seguramente no sólo alivio de alguna fase particular de molestia o padecimiento, sino libertad de cualquier forma de mal que podría presentarse para afligir la humanidad. La belleza suprema de las enseñanzas del Maestro es, que éstas no revelan un remedio para ciertas formas de mal a excepción de otras, ni posponen la aplicación del remedio a un porvenir indistinto. Por todas las enseñanzas de Jesús y los escritos de sus discípulos inmediatos se encuentra un énfasis especial dado al poder de "la palabra" para curar toda condición que no es propia de Dios,—sea pecado, enfermedad, pena, pobreza o cualquier otra fase de mal. Jesús vino trayendo la salvación, no una salvación parcial, sino salvación de mal de toda forma, y esta salvación está a nuestro alcance hoy día.

En 1866, Mary Baker Eddy concibió la idea, entonces casi original, que la promesa: "Conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os libertará", no era solamente una frase altisonante, sino un hecho vital. Razonó que el conocer de la verdad envolvía la aplicación de una Ciencia exacta. En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", dice (pág. 109): "Comprendí que el principio de toda acción mental armoniosa tenía que ser Dios, y que curaciones se producían por el método curativo de la primitiva era cristiana mediante una fe consagrada e inspiradora; pero tenía que conocer la Ciencia de este método curativo, y así mi [illegible]

medio de revelación divina, razonamiento y demostración."

Lo mismo que el día llega con la salida del sol, así el conocer de la verdad claramente, tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, está seguido debidamente por curación. Este conocer puede lograrse por el estudio de la Biblia en conexión con el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana. Lo mismo que las matemáticas cuando propiamente aplicadas no faltan de resolver el problema más intrincado, así la Verdad, comprendida, ofrece un remedio infalible para todo mal. La mera creencia en la eficacia de la Verdad no basta, porque el entendimiento y la demostración son por cierto tan requisitos en el reino de la religión como en el de la aritmética. ¿Si esto no fuese así, de que valor práctico sería? ¿Hemos de aceptar la creencia popular de que la religión tiene poco o no efecto sino en un porvenir incierto? No, porque ha llegado la hora en que su poder actual en todas necesidades no puede dudarse excepto por los que no quieren ver.

Estudiantes consistentes de la Ciencia Cristiana reciben pruebas continuas de su poder sanador. Para ellos no presenta incertidumbre o ambigüedad. Están luchando continuamente por conocer la verdad respecto a toda situación que se presente, y al hacer eso están haciendo una contribución inmensa hacia la curación de discordias. Este entendimiento viene solamente mediante el estudio—y el desarrollo espiritual consiguiente. Alguna idea del método fundamental puede, sin embargo, ganarse de estas palabras de Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, páginas 476, 477): "Jesús percibió en la Ciencia al hombre perfecto que le aparecía donde el hombre mortal y pecador aparecía a los mortales. En este hombre perfecto el Salvador vió la semejanza misma de Dios, y este concepto correcto del hombre curaba a los enfermos."

The Tree

Fair trees! for thy delightful shade
'Tis just that some return be made;
Sure, some return is due from me
To thy cool shadows and to thee.
When thou to birds dost shelter give,
Thou music dost from them receive;
If travellers beneath thee stay,
Till storms have worn themselves away,
That time in praising thee they spend,
And thy protecting pow'r commend;
The shepherd, here from scorching freed,
Tunes to thy dancing leaves his reed;
Whilst his lov'd nymph, in thanks, bestows
Her flow'ry chaplets on thy boughs.
Shall I then only silent be,
And no return be made by me?
No: let this wish upon thee wait,
And still to flourish be thy fate;
To future ages may'st thou stand,
Untouch'd by the rash workmen's hand,
Till that large stock of sap is spent
Which gives thy summer's ornament.

—IZAAK WALTON, in "Minor Poets of the Eighteenth Century." Edited with an Introduction by HUGH I'ANSON FAUSSET.

Knowing the Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Pilate voiced the momentous question, "What is truth?" he was giving utterance to a cry which has rung down through the ages both before and since his time. The record does not show that Jesus replied to this question, so it is possible that he recognized the inability of Pilate to grasp a spiritual explanation. That the Master expected his followers throughout all time to comprehend the meaning of "truth" is clearly indicated in his promise, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Let it be noted that the declaration, "Ye shall know the truth," is prefaced by a statement of the conditions under which the promise is to be fulfilled. Many people have been fluent in quoting the promise, but without regard to the conditions laid down; but today there are tens of thousands to whom it has become a present reality. They have gained this understanding only through continuance in and radical reliance upon the teachings (the word) of him of whom it was said, "Never man spake like this man."

What did Jesus mean by this guaranty of freedom to all those who had earned it? Freedom from what? Surely not only surcease from some one phase of discomfort or dis-ease, but also freedom from every form of error which could possibly arise to afflict mankind. The crowning beauty of the Master's teachings is that they do not reveal a remedy for certain forms of evil to the exclusion of others, nor do they postpone the application of the remedy to some vague future. Throughout the teachings of Jesus and the writings of his immediate followers, special emphasis is placed on the power of the "word" to heal every condition that is unlike God, whether it be sin, sickness, sorrow, lack, or any other phase of error. Jesus came bringing, not partial salvation, but salvation from evil in every form; and this salvation is available today.

In 1866, Mary Baker Eddy grasped the then almost original idea that the promise, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," was not merely a high-sounding phrase, but a vital fact. She reasoned that to "know the truth" involved the application of an exact Science. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. 109): "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration."

Just as the day comes with the rising of the sun, so clearly knowing the truth as revealed in Christian Science is in due course followed by healing. This knowing may be gained through the study of the Bible in connection with the Christian Science textbook. Just as mathematics, when properly applied, never fails to solve the most intricate problem, so Truth, understood, offers an unfailing remedy for every woe. Merely to believe in the efficacy of Truth is not enough, for understanding and demonstration are surely as requisite in the realm of religion as in arithmetic. If this were not true, of what practical avail would it be? Are we to accept the popular belief that religion is of little or no effect except in an uncertain future? No, for the hour has struck when its present availability in all emergencies can no longer be doubted, except by those who will not see.

Consistent students of Christian Science have constant proofs of its healing power. To them it presents no uncertainty or ambiguity. They are continually striving to "know the truth" concerning every situation, and in so doing they are rendering an immense contribution to the healing of discords. This understanding comes only through study and consequent spiritual growth. Some hint of its underlying method may, however, be gained from these words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, pp. 476-477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Leaf Odyssey

"I love the leaves,"
She said,
"Because they grow in light."

Where is that far vale?
That valley of delight?
And oh, the weeping willow tree,
That sang in silver rain!

"I miss the leaves,"
She said,
"Leaves that love the light
As seagulls miss the sea."

There is a curious language
That only leaves must know.
They whisper to the robin
When wild sweet breezes blow.
There in that fair far valley
Deserted and so still,
The little leaves are waiting
And so they always will—
Leaves made boon companions,
For a child with yellow hair—
In any kind of moonlight
You could find them there.
She would go by moonlight,
And stars in night's sweet air
Shot through the sylvan stillness
To catch in the gold of her hair.
Where is that far vale?
That valley of delight?
No one now can tell you—
It is vanished out of sight.
Well, it was hard to get to,
And many lost the way,
And many went too early,
You could only go in May!

"I love the leaves,"
She said,
"Because they grow in light."

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

In the Suez Canal

From the lighthouse at Port Said a triple cone of blue light circles unceasingly. Ahead and astern of us, in the broad mouth of the canal, are many steamships, great and small. They exchange light signals. Suddenly three stars soar up to a moderate height, where they remain for a while, as though fixed to an invisible yard. It is as if Orion's belt had descended into terrestrial regions.

I look down once more. The last crates that have to be shipped are chained together, and the huge crane, which has been swinging without pause from ship to lighter and back again, lifts them and lowers them into the hold. Noiselessly a shoreboat comes to the gangway. A smartly dressed man, grey-headed, gets out of her, and goes swiftly up to the bridge. He is the Suez pilot. The anchor chains rattle.

At the brow of the ship, a brilliant funnel-shaped beam of light now appears, illuminating our path. The searchlight has been turned on. . . .

I wake at dawn to find that we are in a broad lagoon. It is one of the Bitter Lakes which, interposed between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, have facilitated the cutting of the canal.

Nowhere else in the world can such a prospect be viewed from shipboard. A flat outlook, before, behind, and to either side. Immediately around us, the level sea, slightly ruffled; farther off, the eastern desert and the western. . . .

The desert is unending. The yellowish sheen reflected from the sand influences the whole colour scheme, with a polychrome effect. Near at hand the sea is green, a little farther off streaks of violet appear, then turquois, then a reddish orange. The next streak, soft in tint, is of a clear olive; next comes yellow, in strong illumination at first, in shadow beyond. Delicately sharp are all outlines, more so than any you have seen before. Even sand-dunes are different, for the lines are often blurred by vegetation. The shapes we see in the desert are not those of buildings, are not fast fixed; they are in a flux, change with changes in the wind, can no more be mapped than the waves of the sea can be charted. As in the spectrum of polarised light-rays, these mutable forms change in colour from violet to sepia, golden yellow, golden red, red lilac, sea-green. Across the surface made up of these scintillating multicoloured waves, glides our ship, at quarter-speed; our ship, which is the only object endowed with a purpose amid the purposeless waste.—EMIL LUDWIG, in "On Mediterranean Shores." Translated from the German by EDEN AND CEDAR PAUL.

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STOCKS STILL DISPLAYING A BEARISH TONE

Market Shows Little Buying Support—Public Not Interested

NEW YORK (AP)—The bears took another fling at the stock market today, but ran into the same obstacle their professional opponents have encountered—dullness.

Failure of the Saturday rally to do much more than eliminate that day's early declines, leaving the market lower on the week, encouraged renewed operations by the shorts, who hammered with especial vigor at the utility, steel and merchandising shares. The result of the German elections, reflected in selling on the Berlin Boerse, also may have contributed to the weakening of speculative sentiment.

Prices drifted lower throughout the day, and losses of 2 to 4 points developed in leading stocks. However, offerings became much lighter as quotations scaled off, and the market was extremely dull in the late dealings.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, American Power & Light, R. H. Macy, Woolworth, General Electric and numerous other favorites lost 2 to 3. Westinghouse Electric lost 4, and Allied Chemical 8.

Only a handful of issues moved against the trend, notably Autostrop up 5 and Gillette up 1, on revival of merger rumors. American Water Works was firm.

The close was weak. Sales approximated 1,650,000 shares.

Public Is Cautious

Business news was weaker. Reports on the general situation in commerce and industry stressed the seasonal improvement in some lines, calling attention particularly to gains in carloadings and steel production and to signs of stabilization in electric power output as well as many of the commodities. Some of the commentators, however, said it would be unwise at this time to put too much confidence in an upturn of more than seasonal proportions.

Grain prices showed little more than moderate firmness in the early dealings, and turned slightly reactionary toward noon, which was disquieting.

The investment character of the present security markets continued to be emphasized in the firmness of high-grade bonds and in the demand for preferred stocks. A large majority of the twoscore shares making new highs last week were in this class, indicating the cautious attitude of the investing public, although commission houses report a slightly better demand for seasoned common shares, at prices below the market.

Call money, renewing at 2½ per cent, dropped to 2, the first ease in some time in the official rate. This is the day of the quarterly turnover in the money markets, incident to the Government refinancing. The Treasury's overdraft at the Federal Reserve in this connection, it was said, would probably be between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000, but the central bank was understood to have planned sale of participation to the larger banks, so as to avoid such a sharp collapse of interest rates as occurred six months ago.

Bond Price Changes Mixed

Changes in the bond market at the commencement of the new week were mixed today. Trading was nominal, and buying interest centered in a select list of railroad and utility issues which ruled steady to firm. The foreign list was irregular with a slightly lower trend in evidence.

Two fair sized pieces of financing were placed on the market. Illinois Pacific Glass Corporation offered $2,500,000 6 per cent convertible gold bonds, and the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company is borrowing $2,350,000 through issuance of $2,350,000 4½ per cent trust certificates. In financial circles, it is expected that the coming weeks may bring out a fair amount of foreign loans. Bond houses report that foreign nations having short loans contemplate refinancing on a long term basis in the American market.

Call money renewed at 2½ per cent. In view of the extraordinarily large volume of funds, estimated between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000, to be placed in the market this week, as a result of third quarter tax payments, it is anticipated that the Federal Reserve will act to forestall any extreme easing of money rates, such as occurred last March, under similar conditions. Call money and bankers' acceptances may be temporarily affected, bankers say, but it was believed that the Federal Reserve would invite member banks to participate in the Treasury overdraft to offset the large volume of funds thrown into the market.

Legal rails held a firm trend. Secondary issues moved both ways. A feature was the strength of Erie 5s of 1967, which showed a reversal of its trend last week, to regain some ground. Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s were weak. Such high-grade rails as Atchison 4s and Union Pacific 4s, popular with savings banks, were in demand at slightly higher prices. In the utility list Consolidated Gas 5½s, International Telephone 5s and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s were in demand.

Stock privilege issues were neglected with the exception of several hundred railroad convertibles which sold around Saturday's final prices.

A feature of the foreign list was the weakness of German issues coincident with the results of the German elections. German 5½s, sagged more than a point on heavy selling, and German 7s reacted in sympathy. South Americans were slightly lower.

Treasury 4¼s and 3¾s were very firm spots in the Government list. Others were steady.

MORE INTEREST IN BONDS

CHICAGO—Many factors are operating to bring about further improvement in the bond market as the trend toward conservative investment continues, Halsey, Stuart & Co. declare in their quarterly review, which was issued today. In support of their theory it is pointed out that the supply of the highest grade bonds has at no time quite overtaken the demand. Interest of individual investors has been increasingly in evidence, and the market has been making progress in the face of an unusually heavy volume of new offerings.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Standard Gas & Electric Co. reports for the 12 months ended July 31:

	1930	1929
Gross	$155,044,452	$151,335,532
Net after ord tax	74,406,008	72,355,247
*Total income	76,655,535	75,224,204

*Before depreciation.

TIRE STOCKS ARE LOWER

Inventores of pneumatic casings July 31 were at the lowest levels since Nov. 30, 1928, according to Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc. On hand July 31, were 12,590,091 casings, a decrease of 11% under July 30 and 21% below July 31, 1929.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 15	Last Sept. 13
43¾	31		Abitibi	100	32	32	32	
37⅝	31½	1.60	*Adams Ex	2600	37½	35½	36⅜	37⅜
23¼	3		Adv-Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
156⅜	103¾	3	Air Reduc	1600	124½	12 3	124⅝	126¼
3	3		Ajax Rubber	150	3	3	3	
9⅞	4½		Alaska Jun	1100	5⅛	4½	5¼	5⅛
15½	6½		Albany PWP	300	11	10½	11	
35¼	19		Alleghany	3400	22	21	22	22
107½	87	5½	Alleg pf ww	100	94	94	94	
98¼	81¾	3½	Allegh pf xw	100	100	98¼	98¾	
343	232	6t	Allied Chem	2300	374	367½	367½	373½
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	3600	64	63¾	63¾	63¾
31½	18	2	Amerada	5300	34	33⅜	33½	33½
10⅞	4⅜		Am Ag Ch	400	5⅜	5	5	
54⅜	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	500	43½	43½	43½	
31¾	8¾		Am Br Bov	400	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	70	78	77½	78	
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	21400	133¼	128⅛	128⅝	131⅛
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	400	61⅝	59½	60⅞	
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	57½	57	57	57
51¾	36¾	2t	Am Chicle	200	44¼	43½	43¼	45½
33	9¼	1.60t	Am Com Alc	300	15¾	15½	15¼	15¾
58½	33⅛		Am European	200	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
101¾	56¼		Am&FrPow	18900	72⅜	69¾	70⅝	72⅛
55⅝	28¾	2t	Am Int Corp	2900	37¼	36⅛	36½	37½
105	36	4	Am Loco	400	45	41	41	42
118½	90	7	Am Mach & F	100	93¼	93	93	
14⅛	6		Am Mach & Met	400	9½	9	9	9¾
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	10	75	75	75	75
119⅝	72	1t	Am Pw&Lt	2500	84	82	82	85⅝
107	99	6	Am P & L1 6	400	106¼	106	106	
85	75	3½	Am P&L pf A	200	85	85	85	
88⅜	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	88	88	88	
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	4200	37½	26⅝	27	27½
100⅞	24		Am Roll Mill	8600	50½	48⅜	48⅝	41½
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	200	65½	65½	65½	
3⅜	1½		Am Ship	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	5000	67⅜	65	65	67
22¼	6½		Am Solvents	100	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
53¼	35⅛	3	Am Sti Fnd	400	39¼	39	39	39⅞
116	110⅛	7	*Am Sti F pf	10	115	115	115	
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	10	65 1/2	61½	61½	
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106	106	106	
274⅛	200½	9	Am Tel&T	8400	218⅞	213¼	214¾	216¼
124⅝	78½	1t	Am Wat W	16100	100⅞	98½	98½	99¼
20½	7½		Am Wool	400	11¼	11½	11¼	
44⅞	19⅜		Am Wool pf	400	38⅛	38	38	
6	5		Am Writ ct	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
81½	44¼		Anaconda	6000	46⅝	46	46½	47
51¾	34½	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	41	41	41	
29¼	19¼	3	Arch Dan	2400	21½	21½	21¾	
8¼	4⅜		Arm Ill A	900	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
4⅜	2⅝		Arm Ill B	400	3¼	3	3	
13⅜	5		Arnold Cons	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
46½	31½	4	Asso Apparl	100	34	34	34	
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	2000	36⅜	35¼	35¼	36⅝
242½	149	10	Atchison	1400	230½	210½	230	230
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	600	108½	107½	107½	
51⅜	30⅜	1t	Atl Refin	600	34	32	33¼	34½
37	25¼	1t	Atlas Stores	500	31	30⅜	31	31½
263¾	91	4t	Auburn Auto	4200	126	122	124¼	126½
30	19	3	Austin N A	100	23	23	23	
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	9600	78½	73¾	77	73⅜
9⅛	4¾		Aviation	1500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

—B—

38	18⅜	1¼	Baldwin	6000	33¾	32½	32¾	33⅝
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	107¾	107¾	107¾	
122⅜	96⅛	7	Balt & O	1600	99	98¼	98⅝	98½
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	83½	81½	81⅝	82⅛
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	1400	23⅞	22½	23⅛	23½
92	67½	4	*Beatrice	1400	84	82¾	83⅛	85
108⅛	101¼	7	*Beatrice pf	400	106	104¾	106	
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	1900	33	31¼	31⅝	33
36¼	31⅛	3	Best & Co	2400	50¾	49¾	49¾	51¼
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	8100	89	88¼	88⅜	88
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	128⅜	128¾	128¾	
69	24	1½	*Bohn Alum	500	28½	28⅜	28½	
70	40	4t	Bon Ami A	100	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	
90⅜	60½	3t	Borden	2400	79	77¼	78	78⅜
50½	23⅜	3	*Borg Warner	600	28½	28½	28½	29¼
25⅜	13½		Briggs	900	19⅜	18⅝	19	19½
22⅝	12½		Brockway	400	19	19	19	19¼
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	900	69¼	68	68¼	67½
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	400	129¾	128	128	
30⅝	13⅛		Bruns Balke	500	16¼	16	16¼	16
31⅞	19¼		Bucyrus	400	33	33	33	23½
43	33½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	38⅞	35⅞	38⅞	
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	700	8⅝	8	8	8¼
14⅝	8⅝	1	Budd Wheel	300	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
79	20½	1.60	Bullard	2300	27½	26½	27	27½
43	26½	3	Bulova Watch	500	31¼	27	31¼	27½
35	15¼		Burns Br BM	400	23⅝	23½	23⅝	22¾
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	900	35⅞	34¾	35	35
118	109⅛	7	Bush Big pf	20	116½	115	115	
4½	2½	.50	Butte Cop	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1¼	1⅛		Butte & Sup	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅜	13¼		Butterick	200	15½	15½	15½	
112⅜	60⅛		Byers	5900	75⅞	72⅜	73⅞	73⅞

—C—

77⅛	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	62	62	62	
2⅛	7⁄8		Callahan	100	1	1	1	
30	17	2	Campbell	100	18¼	17½	18¼	
49⅞	47⅜		Calu & Ariz	200	50½	50	50	48¾
33⅜	13		Calu & G&E	900	13½	13½	13⅜	13½
75⅝	56		Canada Dry	700	65	64¼	64¼	63
226⅜	165¾	10	Can Pac	3100	186¾	185½	185½	187
52¼	40⅞		Can Pac n wi	2500	46⅞	46⅜	46½	46¾
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	12100	175¾	170½	172	177½
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	300	56½	56	56	56½
8¼	3¾		Century Rib	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
65¾	40½	6	Cerro de P	100	45	45	45	47½
15⅞	5½		Cert-Teed	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
67½	19¾	4.20	*Checker Cab	1300	31¾	30⅝	31¾	31⅜
51⅝	42½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1700	49¾	49¼	49⅝	49¾
10⅝	2½		Chi & Alt pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
17¾	8½		Chi Gt West	600	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
52⅜	27		Chi Gt W pf	200	36	36	36	35¾
26⅝	12½		Chi M&SP	100	15	14¾	15	15
89½	66	6	*Chi & NW	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	68
32½	17	3	Chick Cor O	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	
67⅝	48	2.40	Childs	100	53½	53⅛	53⅛	
43	24	3	Chrysler	2300	28	27⅝	28	28
49	38	3.60t	City Ice	100	38⅞	38½	38⅜	38½
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	20	83	83	83	
13¼	5⅝	2	City Stores	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
26	26	10	Cl CC&StL	100	26	26	26	
80	74½	3½	Clev & Pit	20	80	80	80	
20⅜	12¾		Cal Bea Oil	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	800	192½	183½	184½	184⅞
52¼	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	300	61	59¼	59¼	
35⅜	14⅜		Collins&A	100	21½	21½	21½	21¾
77	55½	2	Colo F&I	100	74⅛	48¼	48¼	
87	55	2t	Colum Gas	12500	63⅝	62⅛	62½	63⅜
199	108		Col Carbon	1900	134	131	132	134¾
37⅜	12½	2t	Col Graph	9700	18	17½	17⅜	18⅝
40¾	23⅞	2	Com Cred	700	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr lpf	100	93	93	93	
44⅜	31⅝	3	Com Cred A	100	37½	37½	37½	
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	100	86	86	86	
55	38½	1.60t	Com Inv Tr	2000	35⅝	34¼	34½	35⅞
38	20¼		Com Sol	11500	26½	25¾	25¾	26¼
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commwlth Sc	6300	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
104¾	99	6	Commwlth Pf	400	102⅞	102½	102½	102¾
19¾	10⅜		Congoleum	700	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
27⅞	15⅝	2	Con Film	600	20½	20	20½	20¼
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	22	22	22	22
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	9700	109¼	107¼	107⅞	109¾
105	99½	5	Con Gas pf	600	104⅞	104½	104⅝	104⅞
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
8½	3¾		Contained B	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
52½	18½		Cont Bak A	1000	28½	27¾	28	28
7	3⅝		Cont Bak B	400	4	4	4	4
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	1600	58	58	58⅜	58½
37⅜	13⅝		Cont Dia Fib	1200	18½	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	300	57½	57½	57½	59
8¼	3½		Cont Motors	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
30½	18⅜		Cont Oil	1400	19¼	19	19	19⅜
40⅞	16½	1	Cont Shares	1600	19¾	19	19	19¾
111⅜	38⅛	3t	Corn Prod	1900	91	90	90	90¾
149⅜	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	151	151	151	
33	15½		Coty	200	17½	17½	17½	17⅞
98½	92	7	Crown W Ipf	20	91	91	91	
19½	9		Cuba Co	300	12⅜	11	11	
65⅞	32⅞		Cub Am S pf	30	32½	32½	32½	
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	42½	42½	42½	42
92	67½	4	Houshld Fin	200	67⅞	67	67	67½
116⅝	53¼	6t0t	Houston Oil	3200	76	73⅞	74¾	75
67	49	4	Howe Sound	1600	67⅞	67	67	67½
41⅞	25⅜	4t	Howe Sound	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Mah	100	48⅜	46¾	46⅜	46⅞

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 15	Last Sept. 13
63⅞	39¼	2	Hudson Mot	800	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39⅞
36⅝	19¼	2t	Rupp Motors	700	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼

—I—

138¾	100	7	Ill Central	100	118⅞	118⅛	118⅞	
32	19½	3	Ind Oil & G	800	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	24½
47	41		Indian Mot	400	5	4⅝	5	5⅛
87⅛	82		Indian M pf	10	84	84	84	85
38⅜	8¾		Indian Refin	4700	14⅛	13	13⅛	14
124	73	6a	Ind Raton	400	83	78	78	
23⅜	14½	1t	Ingersoll R	200	200	197	197	198
20⅜	13½	2	Inspiration	900	14⅞	14	14	14¾
17⅝	10¼	.40	Insuran Sh	100	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11¾
13½	8½	.80	Insuran cits	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
30½	20¾		Interbore RT	800	30½	29½	30¼	29¾
197⅛	152½	6t	Int Business	400	174½	173⅛	173½	175½
19⅝	11	.25	Int Carriage	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
14½	7		Int Combus	1000	7	7	7	7⅛
113¾	72	3½	Int Harv	1900	79½	77	78½	79¼
145	140½	7	Int Harv pf	100	144⅜	144¾	144⅜	144½
84	31⅜	2b	Int Hyd El	400	38¼	37¾	37⅞	38
92	68	4	Int Match pf	300	78½	78½	78½	78½
33	19	3	Int M Mar	200	21½	21½	21½	21⅜
44¾	20⅛	1	Int Nickel	54400	39⅝	38	38⅜	39¼
122	116	7	Int Nickel pf	200	121	121	121	
28⅜	9¼		Int P&P B	100	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
68	31⅝		Int P&P A	100	9⅝	9¼	9¼	7⅞
68	66		Int P&P pf	200	69⅝	69½	69¾	
58⅝	34	3	Int Print Ink	200	39	38⅜	38⅝	43
7	7	3	*Int Salt	200	40	39½	39½	40½
62	53½	3	Int Shoe	100	54	54	54	54⅝
112¾	105	7	Int Silver pf	200	101¾	101½	101½	
77⅝	39¼	2	Int Tel & T	4800	43	43¼	43¼	
40	16	2	Inter Dep St	1700	29	28	28¼	28⅝
39	13¼	2	Inv Equ	100	16½	16¼	16½	16¾

—J—

66½	43	3t	JJewel Tea	300	50¼	50	50½	51
29	13½	2	Jnv Equ	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾
114¾	92	3	Johns Man	3000	91¾	90	91	92¼
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	3000	131¼	131	131¼	131
5½	1½		Jordan Mot	400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½

—K—

70	65	4	Kan C So pf	100	67½	67½	67½	
41½	23	2½	Kayser	100	25	25	25	
6⅜	3		Kelly Sprin A	2100	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅜
55	29		Kelly Spr cl B	10	29	29	29	40
38⅞	22½	2	Kelsey Wh	300	30⅞	29⅝	29¾	30
30⅝	21⅛		Kelvinator	2500	15¾	15	15	15⅝
99	66	6t	Kendall pf	10	86	86	86	
62⅜	33¼	3	Kennecott	5700	34⅞	34	34⅜	35½
8½	1¾		Kolster Rad	600	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3
28⅝	26¼	1.80	Kresge	700	31	30¼	31	31
115	108½	7	Kresge pf	10	113	113	113	
35⅜	25¾	1.60	Kreuger Toll	32700	27⅛	27¼	27⅜	27¾
48⅜	21	1t	Kroger	4500	30⅜	28¾	29½	29⅝

—L—

11	4⅛		Lee Rubber	300	5	5	5	
17½	7¼		Leh V Coal	200	12⅜	12	12	
84⅜	57⅝	3½t	Leh Val RR	400	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	
97⅛	66⅜	3	Lehman	300	76	75	75⅛	76½
21⅜	18¼	1	Libbey Ow	1000	19¾	19	19	19¼
95⅜	42½	3	Loews Inc	9400	78⅝	77	78⅛	79½
6⅝	3		Loft Inc	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
70¼	60½	2.80t	Loose-Wiles	1800	63	61½	62	63¾
51¾	33	1¾	Lou G&E A	300	37⅝	37⅝	37¾	37⅝
138½	116	7	Louis & N	600	120	119⅞	120	
13	8		Lou Oil Ref	600	9⅜	9½	9¾	
44⅞	30¾		Ludlum Stl	200	21½	21½	21½	22

—M—

50	37	2½	McCall	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	39
89½	61	4t	MacKeasport	9400	88	86½	87	86⅞
20¼	12		McLellan	700	17	16	17	17
88⅜	46¼	6*	Mack Trucks	100	58½	58½	58½	60
186¼	109	2t	Macy	2700	138⅝	126½	128	130
13⅝	10¾	1⅛	Madison Sq	200	12	11¾	11¾	
52⅛	28¾		Magma Cop		31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	33
13	6½		Mallinson	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
40½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	800	36	33	33½	83
10⅜	4½		Maracaibo	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32½	20½	1.20	Marine Mid	500	30⅝	30½	30½	30¾
48⅛	35¼	2½	Marshall F	700	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	40⅝
61⅜	40⅛	2t	May Dept S	200	45½	45½	45½	43⅞
22	10	1½t	*Maytag	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
26¾	26½	1.80	Metro-Gld pf	100	26	26	26	
172	172	3t	Mex Petrol	10	175	175	175	
33⅞	13½	1½	Miami Cop	100	15	15	15	15
37	16⅛		Mex Seabd	11200	24½	23¾	24	24½
1	1		Mich Steel rts	1800	1	1	1	1
35	22½	2	Mid Cont	600	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
2½	⅞		Mid States ct	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
53	21⅝	3	Midland St	200	30⅞	30½	30½	31
110	84	8	Midland pf	100	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	
86⅝	70⅞	2	Mo K&T	1200	41	40½	40⅝	41¼
108⅜	92	7	Mo K&T pf	100	97	97	97	92
98½	57		Mo Pac	100	66	66	66	
145⅝	115⅝	5	*Mo Pac pf	300	130½	120	120	121½
40	18⅜		Mohawk	400	18¾	18½	18½	19
63¾	43	1t	Monsanto Ch	400	43⅞	43½	43⅞	44¾
49⅞	29⅜	3	Mont Ward	8600	37½	36⅝	37⅜	37½
2	1	.20	Mother Lode	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	3½		Mot Met G&E	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
34	21	3	Motor Wheel	200	21⅜	21½	21⅝	21⅜
53½	39	3t	Munsing	100	39	39	39	38⅞
25¼	12½	2a	Murray Body	1300	17½	17	17	17½

—N—

58½	30⅛	4	Nash Mot	1100	34⅞	34½	34½	34½
20	8		Nat Bellas H	200	9	9	9	
93	71	2.80	Nat Biec	1400	85½	83¼	83¼	84¾
149½	142½	7	Nat Biec pf	100	149½	149½	149¾	
83½	41	3t	Nat Cash R	2300	47⅞	46¼	46¾	47
82	45½	2t	Nat Dairy	3400	54¾	53¾	53¾	54⅜
139½	124¾	5t	Nat Lead	200	133	132	133	133
119½	116	6	Nat Lead pf B	110	118½	118	118½	
58¾	32	1	Nat Pw & Ld	14700	49	47½	47⅞	48⅜
4½	1½		Nat Radiat	200	1½	1½	1½	
98⅝	66¼	5	Nat Surety	100	77	77	77

STEEL TRADE IMPROVEMENT ONLY SPOTTY

Favorable and Unfavorable Developments Mixed—Scrap Market Buoyant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—With two weeks since Labor Day past, the steel industry shows only spotty improvement of a rather unimpressive sort. The news which came to light over the last week was sprinkled with considerable unfavorable developments, such is the decline of some 441,000 tons in unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation during August, the decline by 4 per cent in pig iron production last month, followed by further reduction this month.

There is also an absence of many positive developments of an optimistic character for the most part, though the situation is by no means barren of cheerful prospects. The most favorable happening was the report of the American Iron & Steel Institute that steel ingot production had gained 5½ per cent in August, and it is reported further unofficially that another increase has taken place this month.

Scrap Market Buoyant

The steel scrap markets also remain buoyant because of a scarcity of the choicer grades. The price situation in the industry generally is mixed, for though some producers are attempting to get higher prices, particularly for fourth quarter delivery, prices on actual current transactions are still frequently downward.

The most severe reduction was by $5 a ton in black and galvanized sheets by Chicago jobbers. Some of the major mill items have come down another $1 a ton. Price weakness appears more pronounced in the middle West at the moment than the East.

That the West is more desperate to secure orders is indicated by the offer to sell Chicago pig iron into the Buffalo district, which reverses the usual movement whereby Buffalo iron is shipped to the middle West via the Great Lakes. Whereas pig iron prices at Chicago have dropped $2.50 a ton so far this year, prices along the Atlantic seaboard have sagged only 50c to $1 a ton.

Not much improvement in steel sales to the automobile industry is expected for some weeks, the prospects being that September auto production will no more than hold up to the low production of August.

Railroad Buying Quiet

Purchasing on the part of the railroads shows some signs of picking up, but is far from normal for this time of year. The New York Central is reported as about to inquire for 150,000 tons of rails, which is considerably less than the usual purchases by this carrier. The Reading has ordered 30,000 tons and the Lackawanna has taken 2500 tons of rails. The largest recent purchase of rolling stock involved 305 freight cars and 11 locomotives for the Lehigh & New England.

A temporary lull has been experienced in fabricated structural steel, but in view of the large amount of work shaping up on architects' boards, the situation here is cheerful. There are but five new projects for 1000 tons or more structurals each, whereas the normal number of new projects is about 12.

The largest new undertakings involve subway construction. Nearly 10,000 tons of steel will be needed for a new section of subway at Philadelphia, while half that much is pending for another section in Brooklyn.

Pig Iron Outlook Bright

The aspects in pig iron at New York became the brightest of the summer during the last week when inquiries totaling 10,000 tons were reported by a leading agent. One of the open inquiries is that of the General Electric Company for 2000 tons for shipment over the first half of next year. This would indicate the belief on the part of this purchaser that prices are at bottom.

One consumer of pig iron told an iron seller that his sales of castings in August were the best for any month in three years. Though this is an extreme case of improvement it is in line with the general experience of the founders that business is some better. Iron and steel jobbers at New York state that sales are a trifle better this month.

The increase in steel ingot production last month was the first one since February. The daily rate of production was 119,050 tons compared with 112,823 tons in July and with 182,192 tons in August of last year.

Nonferrous Markets

Statistics played an important rôle in the week's developments among the nonferrous metals. Zinc stocks increased nearly 6000 tons to the largest stocks on record, while copper stocks gained more than 25,000 tons to the largest since July, 1921, and in fact were not far below the record surplus for April, 1921.

These two metals became easy in tone, following the publication of the statistics. Thus zinc sold freely at 4.25c a pound, East St. Louis, compared with a maximum price of 4.35c a few days previous. In copper, the minimum price of 10¾c in the domestic market became more prevalent in the dual price scheme, in which 11 cents represented the higher range of quotations.

Domestic sales of copper at 11,000 tons for the week, were the largest since early August. Export sales had averaged 1200 tons daily until Friday when they fell to 700 tons. Consumers, in other words, wished to test the result of the August statistics before entering the market further.

The rise in surplus stocks of copper was due to the sharp falling off in shipments, which was caused to a large extent by consumers asking to have shipments of metal paid for and scheduled for August, postponed until September or October. It is probable, therefore, that statistics over the next few months will be more favorable.

Tin continues the listless tenor of its way, selling usually a trifle under 39c a pound.

CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE CORP.

Consolidated Textile Corp. reports for 6 months ended June 30 operating profit of $122,131, compared with $396,935 in the first half of 1929. After deduction of interest, depreciation, and $509,258 inventory adjustments, net loss was $1,373,798, compared with net loss of $316,253 in the first 6 months of last year.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS LOWER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Construction costs in the United States during August were lower than at any time in the past two years and indications are that they have reached their bottom level for the general readjustment period, according to a statistical analysis just completed by the Associated General Contractors of America.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Val R B 4s	98	98
Alleghany 5s '44	100	100
Alleghany 5s '49	100	100
Alleghany 5s '50 reis	100	99½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99½	99½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	108½	108½
Am For Pow 5s	84½	84½
Am G El Chem 5½s '49	108½	108½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	108½	108
Am Metals 5½s	100½	100
Am Smelting 5s '47	97½	97½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	104	104
Am T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106¾
Am T&T col 4½ '36	106¾	105½
Am T&T 5s '60	99	99
Am T&T 5s & '60	106¾	106¾
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108¾	108¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	108¾	108¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	101½
Ann Arbor 4s	107½	106¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '42	84¾	84¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	95	95
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93½	93½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	83	81½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94	93¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	93½	93½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	130	130
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	96	96
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	74½	74½
Battle Creek St 5s	102½	102½
B&O 1st 4s '48	63¾	62¾
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	96¾	96½
B&O 4½s '60	88½	88½
B&O 4½s cv	101½	101
B&O rfg 5s '95	101¾	101½
B&O rfg 6s '95	104¾	104½
B&O ls ct Swn div	110½	110½
B&O & P 4½s '57	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Boston & Me 5s '56	102	101
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	100½	100
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104¾	104½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	96	95½
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	102½	102¼
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	101	101
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	98½
Can Nat Ry 5s 'Pek	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105½	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105½	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105½	105½
Can Nor 5s sf '56	112	111½
Can Pacific deb 4s	90	89½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Can SS Ltd 6s	98½	98¼
Carolina Clin & O 4½s '52	79½	79½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100½	100½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	102¾	102
Cen Pacific 5s '60	96½	96¼
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	105¼	105¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	94½	94½
Ches Corp 5s '47	46½	46
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	100¾
Chi Ls E 4½s	104¼	104¼
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	101	101
Chi & Erie 5s '82	79¾	79¾
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	102¾	102¾
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	109	109
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	71¼	71¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74½	74
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '65	103	103
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	96	95½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	54¾	54¼
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87 ctf	88¾	88½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	100	99½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108¾	108¾
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	109¾	109¾
Chi R&P 4½s A	99¼	99½
Chi R&P 4½s cv	97½	97¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	98¼	98¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	102¾	102¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	115¾	115½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	92¼	92¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	105¾	105¾
Childs Co	97	97
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	91¾	91¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	91¾	91½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	95	95
Clev CC&StL 5s B	100¼	100¼
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	110	109¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102½	102½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	107	107
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97¾	97¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101	99
Com Ax Baraqua 7½s '37	102¾	102¾
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	72	72
Con Ry & L 4½s	100	100
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	99¾	99¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	47	47
Container Corp 5s '43	107	106½
Container Corp 6s '46	73	73
Crown Zell ctf ww	93½	93½
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	99½	99½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	70	69½
Cyan 5s	72	72
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	98	98
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95¾	95¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	105	105
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	97	97
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	96	95½
Det Edison 5s	83	83
Detroit Ed 5s '55	50	50
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Packing 6s '42	94½	94½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	98
Erie 1st con 4s '96	103	103
Erie cv 4s A '53	88¼	88¼
Erie 5s '67	86¾	86¾
Erie gen lien	95	94½
Erie gen 7½s	83¾	83¾
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	94½	94
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	105½	105½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	98½	98½
Gannett 6s '43	88¾	88¾
Gen Baking 5½s	88	88
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	97	97
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	103¾	103¾
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49 ww	100	99¾
Gen Theater 6s	103½	103½
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	95	95
Goodrich 6½s	99	99
Goodyear 5s '57	106	106
Grand T kRy Can 6s '36	92	91½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	106¾	106¾
Houston Oil 5½s	99½	99¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	97	97
Hudson & Man 6s	86½	86¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	83¾	83¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	102¾	102¾
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	101¼	101½
Ill Cen Ctf C&StL&NO 5s '63	93½	93½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	105½	105½
Ind Limestone 6s '48	102	102
Inland Steel 4½s '78	73	73
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	98	97½
Inter Hydro 6s	101	100½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	101	101
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	101½	101½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '62	74½	73½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	74¼	74
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	61	61
Int Ag col 5s '32	94	93¼
Int Cement 5s '48	97½	97½
Int & G Nor 5s '56 B	101½	101½
Int Paper 6s '55	96½	96½
Int Rys Men Am 6½s '47	86¾	86½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 5s	106	105½
Int Met 4½s	96	95¾
Kan City P&Light 4s '36	101¾	101¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	97½	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	105	105
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	95¾	95¾
Kings Co El 4s '49	91½	91½
Laclede Gas 5½s 'S3 C	85¾	85½
Laclede Gas 5½s 'S3 D	103¾	103¾
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	103½	103½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	100½	100½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	92¼	92¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s	110¼	110¼
L&N uni 4s '40	84½	84¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	98½	98½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	45	45
Marion Steam 5 6s	53½	53½
Met W S 4s	56¾	56¾
Mich Cent 4½s 1st	81	80¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	89	89
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	102	102
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100½	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	105½	105½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	103¼	103½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	90¾	90¼
Min StP & SSM 6½s	98¾	98
Mo K & T 1st 4½s '90	101¼	101
Mo K & T 4½s '78	81	80½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	99¼	99¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100	99¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	104½	104½
Mo Pac 5s P '77	81¾	81¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	102	101¾
Mo Pac 5s H	109	109
Montana Power 5s A '43	102	101¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	107¾	107¾
Morris & Essex 4½s	108¾	108¾
Nash Chat & St L 4½s '78	101½	101½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	94½	94½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	54	54
Nat Ry of Mex 4½s '26	100¾	100¾
N Y C&T 5s '41	14½	14½
N O Pub Ser 5s '42	107½	107½
N O T & M 5s A '53	93½	93½
N O T & M 5½s '54	100	100
N O T & M 5s C	103½	103½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102¼	102¼
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	107	106¾
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	100¾	100¾
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	97¾	97¾
NY Dock 5s '38	107¾	107¾
NY Edison 5s '44	79	79
NY N H&H 4½s cv	105¾	105½
NY N H&H cv 6s '48	96	95½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	123½	123
NY Ry inc 6s '65	51	51
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	6	5¾
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	103½	103½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	91¾	91
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104¾	104¾
Nort & con 4s '96	105	105
Nort & W div 4s '44	95¾	95¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	96½	96½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¾	104¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C	103¾	103¾
Nor Ohio r & Lt 6s A '47	101½	101
Ohio Riv Rd 6s '48	107	107
Pac Coast 5½s	108½	108½
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	94¾	94½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	94¾	94¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '53	103	102¾
Parak-Lex Leasehold 6½s '52	104¾	104¾
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	101	101
Penn P & D RR 4½s A '77	98¾	98¾
Penn RR 4½s D	98¾	98¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107	107
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	111	111
Peoples Gas Light (Chi) 4s	110½	110½

	High	Low
Phillips Pet 5½s '30	97	96¾
Phil Co 5s '67	103½	103
Phil & Read C&I 5s '42	97½	97½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	100¾	100
Pittsburgh Va Fu RR 4½s G	98¾	98½
Port Rico Pow 6s '41	104¾	104¾
Port Rv Lt & P 5s '42	108¾	108¾
Port Rv Lt & P 7½s '46	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	89	89
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	81½	81
Pub Ser Nor Ill 5½s '67	80	80
Pure Oil 5½s '37	101¾	101¾
Pure Oil 4½s '47	104¼	104¼
Purity Baking 5s '49	98¾	98¾
Reading rfg 4½s '97 A	101¾	101¾
Remington Arms rf 6s '37	101¼	101¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100¼	100
Richfield Oil 6s	83¼	83¼
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¼	107¼
Rut, Tmse ren 5s '51	106¾	106¾
Rut, Tmse As R&O div '32	98¾	98¾
Rut, A ref 4½s A '80	91½	91½
Rut, ref 4½s '78	93	92¾
Rut, sw con 4s '62	97½	97½
SIP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100¼	100¼
Seaboard AL con 6s '45	47¼	47
Seaboard All Fla Rv 6s A '35	40	40
Shell Union 5s '47	97½	97½
Shell Union 5s ctf	97¾	97¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	47	47
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	104	104
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103	103
Sinclair Pipe L ref 5s '42	102	102
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	98¼	98¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¾	103¾
So Pacific col 4s '49	84¾	84¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	86	86
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100¾	100¾
So Pacific Pow Ltr 4s '80	95	95
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100¾	100½
So Porto Rico Sugar 7s	103½	103½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90	90
So Ry con 5s '94	111	111
Stand Oil Cal 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100½	100½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	102	102¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	108¾	108¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	103½	103¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	83¼	83
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	33
Tol Peoria & W R R 5s B	103½	103½
Tol Peoria W R R 5s C	103¾	103¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98½	98½
Union Pacific 4s '68	92¾	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
U Rv St Louis 4s '34	88¾	88¾
US Rubber 5s '47	82	82¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	85	85
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90½	90
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	10½	10½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '43	40	40
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107¾	107¾
Wabash 5s B '76	102	102
Warner Bros Pict 6s	88¾	88½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104	103¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	106	106
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102¾	102¾
Western Pac 5s '46	99½	99½
Western Un R E 4½s '50	100¼	100¼
Western Un 5s '51	105	105
Western Un 6½s '36	110	110
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	104¾	104¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	92¾	92¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103½	103½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	45	45
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101½	101¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104¾	104¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep15	Last Sep13
3½s '47	101.6	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.1
1st 4¼s '47	102.5	102.8	102.5	102.6	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	103.6	103.7	103.2	103.5	103.4
4th 4¼s reg	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.6
US 3½s '43	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.19
US 3¾s '47	102.5	102.5	102.3	102.5	102.4
US 4¼s '56	106.12	106.14	106.10	106.10	106.6
US 4¼s '52	108.8	108.17	108.9	108.17	108.7
US 4¼s '52	112.27	112.27	112.24	112.24	112.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87	87
Adriatic El 7s '52	98½	98½
Akershus 8s '63	97½	97½
Antioquia III 8s '57	73½	73½
Antwerp 5s '58	99	99
Argentine 5½s '62	99½	90½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s May 60	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96¾	96½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96¼	96¼
Australia 4½s '57	81½	80¾
Australia 5s '55	88¼	88¼
Australia 5s '57	88½	88½
Austria 7s ct	93½	93¼
Austria (Gov) 7½s '43	103¼	104¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	104	104
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	97	97
Belgium (King) 6s '55	95½	95¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105½	105¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109¾	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	110
Bergen (City) 6s '49	108½	108½
Berlin 6s '58	101¾	101¾
Berlin Elec El 6½s '51	89¾	89¾
Berlin Elec El 6½s '59	90½	90
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	90	89½
Berlin Elec 6s	83¾	83¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	67	66½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	67	66½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	69	69
Brazil (Con El Ry) 7s '52	88	87½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	85½	85½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	74¼	74
Brazil (US) 8s '41	74	73½
Breda 6s	97	96¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	76½	76½
Bremen 7s '35	97	97
Brisbane 5s '57	102½	102½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	82	82
Buenos Aires 6s '61	76½	76½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81½	81½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	85¾	85
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	101	100¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105¾	105¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '52	88¾	88¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89½	88¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93	93
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97¼	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89¾	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89	89
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	86	86
Chile (Rep) (Bank) 6s '62	100½	100
Chilean Con 7s	86¾	86¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93	93
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	93¼	92½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	72	72
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	72¼	72½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	94¼	94¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5s '44	92½	92½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	99¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	101	101
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	92¾	92½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	67¾	66¾
Danish Mun 5 A '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	108½	108½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	94½	94½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	108	105¾
Dominic (Rep) 6½s 1st '40	100¾	100¼
Dresden 7s '45	90	89½
Duke Power 6s '66	100	100
Dutch El 5½s Nov. 53	105¾	105¾
Dutch El 6s '47	102½	102½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	102½	102½
Finland 5½s '58	75	75
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	87	87
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97½	97½
Finnish A 6½s '54	100¾	100¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	96½	96
Frankfort 6½s	108½	108½
French Nat SS 7s '49	83¾	83½
French (Rep) 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120¼	120¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	125¾	125¾
German 7s '49	95½	95
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	105¾	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s uly '60	80	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	80¾	80¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	80½	79½
Germ El Pow 5½s '50	90¾	90¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92½	92½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	93½	93¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	95½	95¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	103½	103¼
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	96	84¾
Greek 6s '68	94	94
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	87½	87
Hamburg 6s '46	95	95
Hanza 6s ww	94	94
Harpen 6s '49 ww	85	85
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	86½	86
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	103	102¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100½	100¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92	92
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	84½	84½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¾	95¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	96¾	96½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	95¾	95¾
Jap (Im Gov) 3d 4s '31	100¾	100¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	91¾	91¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	105½	105½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	93¾	93½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	85½	85
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	93¼	97¾
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	86¾	86¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	97	97
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	89¾	89½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100	100
North German Lloyd 6s '47	106	106
Norway Bk 5s ct	87	87
Norway Bank 5s '57	100¼	100¼
Norway (King) 5s '53	100½	99
Norway (King) 6s '43	106½	106½
Norway (King) 6s '44	106½	106½
Norway (King) 6s '52	106½	106½
Norway (King) 8s '45	103¾	103¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	94¾	94¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94¾	94¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	93½	93¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	100¾	100¾
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	97½	97½
Panama-Lyons Mad 1st ctf 7s '58	102	102½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	70	105½
Peru 6s '60	72	72
Peru 6s '61	68¼	68½
Peru 7s '59	68¾	68¾
Poland 6s '40	91	91
Poland 7s '47	73	73
Poland 8s '50	84½	84½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	101½	101½

	Last	Sep13
Rhine West 55s ct ww	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	90	89
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	94¼	94
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	70¾	68½
Rio G de Sul (State) 6s '68	61¾	61½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	90¾
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105½	102
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91	91
Rumania 7s	81¼	81
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	81	81
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	79¼	79½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	83	83
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	90	90
Sao Paulo 7s ret	88½	88
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97	96¾
Saxon State 6½s '46	92	91
Saxon State 7s '45	97	97
Serbs Cro & Slov (Dept) 7s '62	88	88
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	85¾	85
Siemens 6½s ct '51	97	96¾
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	101	101
Soissons (City) 6s '36	83¾	83¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '40	105½	105½
Sw

Farm Coöperation Urged in Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Reasons for the apathy shown by British farmers toward systems of coöperation in agriculture was put forward by Sir Thomas Middleton, vice-chairman of the Development Commission, speaking at the Rural Community Council's Conference at Oxford recently on "Coöperation in Rural Life."

This neglect of agricultural coöperation in Britain in the past had been due, said Sir Thomas, not to backwardness, but to the ability and skill possessed by the leaders of the British agricultural industry, who, for many years, were in advance of those of other countries, and who thought, when the advantages of the coöperative system were first advocated, that they seemed to apply rather to a more backward people.

Natural conditions in Britain, he continued, made agricultural changes slow, difficult, and often expensive, so that a changing economic situation caused agriculture to lag behind.

"It is of special interest to us in this country," said Sir Thomas, "that there is proceeding in the United States a great experiment having for its object the regulation of marketing. The American agricultural problem has been for the past 10 years, and still is, more acute than our own."

In conclusion Sir Thomas Middleton added that he thought he could answer for the majority of British farmers when he said that compulsory coöperation was an idea they disliked, but if it was required for the benefit of the industry, it was an idea they must be content to accept.

Canadian Citizen Offers Land to Unemployed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Land for vegetable garden purposes for the use of unemployed has been offered by a citizen of Oshawa to the City Council.

Large tracts of land are owned by this citizen, whose only stipulation is that the municipality plow the land so that it can be worked and planted.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 16

Vocal and Instrumental

Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson (CBS). Duets and solos interspersed with numbers by guitar ensemble. 8.

Premier Salad Dressers (Leggett—CBS). Premiere. Orchestra direction Claude MacArthur; male quartet; Charles Premac, tenor. 8:45.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Frank Luther, tenor; Singing Violins; male trio; orchestra direction Frank Black. 9:30.

Lute to Laundry (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Westinghouse Band and KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra provide musical background for narrator's admiring remarks addressed to laundry industry. 10.

Paramount-Publix Radio Playhouse (CBS—T). Mary Brian, film actress; Jesse Crawford, organist; soloists; radio version of new picture "The Sea God." 10:15.

RKO Theater of the Air (WEAF—T). Another program introducing screen and stage celebrities to a background of orchestra music. 10:30.

Service Bands

United States Army Band Concert (CBS—T). 4.

United States Navy Band Concert (WEAF Chain). 4:10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Ludwig Laurier's dinner music concert. 6:05.

Eveready Orchestra (National Carbon—WEAF—T). Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor. 9.

Philco Symphony Orchestra (Philadelphia Battery—CBS). First radio performance of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Tsar Sultan" suite, third movement. 9:30.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). George Dilworth's salon orchestra. 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble. 11.

Characteristic Music

The Six Crocketts (CBS—T). Hill billy program includes "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and Johnny Crockett's own composition "You're Bound to See the Sun Come Shining Through." 7.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian program including soprano and domra solos. 8.

Rhythmic Music

Harry Tucker's Barclay Orchestra; California Ramblers (CBS). 6:15, 6:30.

Jack Denny and his Mount Royal Orchestra (CBS—T). Playing in Montreal. 7:15.

Wayne King's Orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Male quartet, too. 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain). Numbers from late talking pictures. 8:30.

Tek Music (Johnson and Johnson—WJZ Chain). Muriel Pollock and Vee Lawnhurst, piano duo; Lucien Schmidt, cellist. 9.

Chicago Variety Program (CBS—T). Novelty dance music. 11:30.

Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS). 12.

Talks

National Security League (CBS—T). 6.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer of Boston discusses criminal liability of children. 7:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). 8:30.

"Heywood Broun's Radio Column" (CBS—T). 11:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Moonyland Sketch (Standard Oil of N. Y.—WEAF Chain). New England stories. 7:30.

Ibsen's "The Wild Duck" (WOR). With Ingeborg Torrup. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). "Joe" and "Vi" still on their farm. 10.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque skit. 10:30.

Recitals

Adele Vasa, soprano; William Hain, tenor. (CBS—T). 4:30.

Richard Maxwell, tenor (WJZ Chain). 6.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Morgan Trio (WEAF—T). Piano, harp and violin. 7:05.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:15 Political talks.
6:00 Political talk.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer.
6:35 Baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 New England Coke Dinner Music.
7:30 NBC, Colonial Beaconlights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" Cartoonist.
8:00 Tastyeast Jesters.
8:15 Quincy Oil Companions.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; male quartet; orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party; soloist; made quartet; orchestra.
10:00 Political talk.
10:30 NBC, Sign of the Shell; Wendell Hall, tenor; orchestra direction of Art Kassel.
11:00 S. B. Rideout, news.
11:15 Political talks; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Stadler organ.
5:30 Stocks; Plymouth contest.
5:55 Roadman; time; weather.
6:03 Temperature; agricultural markets.
6:15 Bookman; baseball; Digest.
6:30 McCoy Boys: male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 Scott's Sketch Book.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Bostonia Girls' Quartet.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Plymouth Contest.
8:00 Political talk.
8:15 NBC, Roxy and his Original Gang; reunion program.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; soloist; male trio; pianos duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson program: Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
10:45 Political talk; time; weather.
11:03 Baseball; Digest; temperature.
11:09 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:15 Political talk.
11:30 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Wilbar's Shoe Show: orchestra.
6:30 Political talks; baseball.
7:00 Political talks.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's program.
7:45 Constitution Defense Committee meeting from Ford Hall: Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Prohibition Director, speaker.
8:00 Political talks.
9:00 CBS, Minneapolis-Honeywell hour: Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": male quartet; orchestra; master of ceremonies.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 Political talks; time.
11:00 Radio political rally; political speeches; WNAC Military Band.
12:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Studio program.
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:20 Political talks.
7:40 Billy Dooley's Westminster Roof Garden Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a.m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a.m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a.m.—NBC programs.
1:00 p.m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p.m.—NBC, "Evening Stars" musicale

WBZA

7:30 a.m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a.m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a.m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a.m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p.m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p.m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p.m.—NBC, America's Cup Races.

WNAC

7:30 a.m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a.m.—Studio and musical.
11:30 a.m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p.m.—CBS programs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 80 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33 M4, Indianapolis, Ind.

PAYING GUESTS

Happiness Hill, Lincolnia, Va.
U. S. HIGHWAY No. 50 (near Washington, D. C. Welcomes tourists and dinner guests. Chicken dinner, lodging, and breakfast $3.00. Guides to Washington, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Large homey, light, clean front room with or without kitchenette; very reasonable; water; clothes closet; 1 C. L. surface. Oakland 3813. 4364 Oakenwald Ave., Chicago.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Merkur 6823
PHILADELPHIA
903 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7183
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7609
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 3006
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 8398

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites, rents $40 and up; references. 454-458 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

BOSTON—Exclusive 1 and 2-room apartments; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—2-room kitchenette suites, $45 up. Apply to JANITOR, 204 Hemenway St.

Brookline Two-Family

MODERN, sunny, six-room apartment; sun parlor; with or without maid's room and bath; heated garage; desirable neighborhood; adult tenant. Phone OWNER evening, Beacon 5086.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable location; excellent repair; duplex brick house, 2 porches, fireplace, tile bath, splendid heater. GEORGE HARVEY, Owner, 227 Fuller St. Asp. 2871.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—High class 4 rooms, steam heat, hot water, refrigeration; American adults only; reasonable rent. Apply 19 Hamilton Rd. Tel. Aspinwall 2804.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4 and 5-room apartments including sun parlor; all improvements; rent reasonable. 150 North Munn Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 183rd and Pinehurst Ave.—Five rooms, unfurnished, overlooking beautiful gardens; river view, sunny, refrigeration, radio, restaurant; near new subway and church. Billings 6200 (S. 41).

NEW YORK CITY, 206 West 69th—Modern, attractively decorated 3-room apartment, tiled bath, shower, steam, open fireplace, parquet floors. $55-$70; furnished $70.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 95th St.—Large one-room apartment, tiled bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $65 monthly. Tel. Riverside 3851.

NEW YORK CITY, 324 West 101st—One or two rooms, kitchen, bath apartment; very large; all new and beautifully furnished.

COUNTRY BOARD

AN IDEAL TIME to be in the Blue Ridge Mountains; special rates for fall months. MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2362

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6938

LOUISE G. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8235.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 3898

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REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 830

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE. 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 850-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive rooms. RUTH EVEREST, 8 Norway Street. Copley 1732-W.

LARGE, attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; reasonable. 163 West 87th Street, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen; most attractive; reasonable. Tel. Schuyler 5543 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, sunny, single rooms; near Columbia, Riverside Drive. Cathedral 8085.

N. Y. C., 315 West 98th (81)—Room, desirable block, running water, shower, bright, airy; convenient to bus, subway, church.

NEW YORK CITY, 46 West 96th—Well furnished room, private bath; opposite church; $8. BLAKE. Tel. Riverside 7936.

PHILADELPHIA, Oak Lane, 6820 North 9th St.—Rooms in quiet, attractive home, single or double; near train and trolley. Waverly 1516.

SALESMEN WANTED

DIRECT MAIL SALESMAN
ADVERTISING
To be made a position of responsibility—requiring a young man, preferably unmarried, possessing true advertising sense—able to present his case briefly and convincingly after being properly educated—able later to show initiative and carry his plans through to completion—able by his manner of approach to represent properly a well known mail advertising company; give full particulars, age, salary required for trial. G-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman would like part-time or day work. Telephone Highlands 0855, 31 Windsor Street, Roxbury, Mass.

PRACTICAL attendant, efficient, willing, kind, patient, good reader; light home duties. Christian Scientists preferred. Commonwealth 8499, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 216 Hemenway St.—3-room furnished apartment overlooking Fenway. Kenmore 3538.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients; near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave., N. W.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD Co.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE *and* TOOLS
YALE PRODUCTS
Toys, Household Furnishings
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
206 West Tenth Street

MEGARY'S
FURNITURE STORE
Sixth and Tatnall Sts., Wilmington
Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

Telephone 5017
HARDWARE
and
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 MARKET STREET

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

New York Shoe Repairing and Remodeling
739 13th St. N. W. Ph. District 6273
We stop shoes from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make bad fitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone Main 7014

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
919 MAIN STREET

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
BEAUTIFUL SHOES
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
911 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR
STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS and DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

NEWPORT NEWS

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockhill News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts., Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1414 H St., N. W.; G. Aakin's News Stand, 3764 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 D St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. R. Sheary, Nat'l Press Bldg.; Columbia News Co.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station, Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; Old Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis, 605 East Broad St.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston—J. F. Carrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 203 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Nachman's
The Shopping Center
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Fashion Favors
DAMASK
For Draperies and Furniture Coverings
We have just received a large and select assortment and are in position to quote new low prices.
79c For rayon and cotton damasks that sold last year at $1.19 and $1.00.
$1.95 For rayon drapery that sold last year for $2.95.
$2.95 For rayon damasks that sold last year at $3.95.

DISTINCTIVE
Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY
DEPARTMENT STORE
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVE.

The W. S. Cadwell Hardware Co.
"Pioneer Hardware House"
Consult us when in need of Hardware and its allied lines.
2506 WASHINGTON AVE. Phone 4

A Truly Daylight Store
Ready to Serve the Man or Boy
WERTHEIMER & Co.
3107-09 Washington Ave.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

EPES STATIONERY Co.
Office and Social
STATIONERY
Newport News, Virginia

THE WATERFRONT
LUMBER COMPANY
Lumber and Mill Work
Estimates Submitted
18th St. and River Road Phone 75

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

Newport News
Largest and most complete home furnishing store
NEWPORT NEWS
FURNITURE COMPANY
Newport News, Virginia

JOBE GROCERY CO.
Full Line of Country Produce at All Times
2200 CHESTNUT AVE. Phone 1122

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

We J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

Agents for
Men's Hanan Shoes
also
High Grade Women's and Children's Shoes
GEORGE W. THOMAS & Co.
336 GRANBY STREET
SOUTHLAND HOTEL BUILDING

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

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High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Goldiex Tailored Wear.

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

Hosiery Repairing
Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

PHILADELPHIA
PEPPER POT—*Sold by*
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON Boul. 7400, 7401

RYDER
DRY CLEANING CO.
BLD. 6287 BLD. 6288
Virginia's PIONEER Dry Cleaners
Mrs. E. B. Menken H. F. Ryder
Proprietor *Manager*

SWOPE'S
Dresses Cleaned, $1.00 } Cash & Carry
Gentlemen's Suits, 75c }
Delivery Service Boulevard 8593
3112 Weshampton Ave. Boulevard 3323

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

BONCILLA
BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2300

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

F. F. APT
FLORIST 218 N. Second Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

ROANOKE

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, Radios, Records, etc.
105 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

Fall Fashions Ready Now at Hancock's
"The Best Place to Shop After All"
Hancock-Clay Company
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Now Showing
the
Latest Autumn Fashions
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
"Roanoke's Leading Department Store"

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1637 210 S. Jefferson St.

FALL SUITS AND COATS
By
HICKEY-FREEMAN
Knox and Stetson Hats
Bush & Hancock, Inc.
208 S. JEFFERSON STREET

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ODORLESS-OILLESS
Nu WAY
DRY CLEANING
Phone Cap. (13) Thirteen
"Unlucky for Dirt"

Members of
WARD & WARD
General Contractors
Peoples Exchange Bank Bldg.
CHARLESTON,
Skill, Integrity Responsibility WEST VIRGINIA

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

COYLE and RICHARDSON
BEAUTY PARLOR
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
BRANCH 13
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

W. W. ARMSTRONG
Painter and Decorator
926 COLUMBIA BOULEVARD
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Phone Capitol 2119

CLARKSBURG

PARSON-SOUDERS COMPANY
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
222 W. Main St. Phone 3000
Clarksburg, W. Va.

HUNTINGTON

REAL ESTATE
412 Eighth Street
Dr. RICHARD STERN

Alert, courteous service . . . newest fashions . . . and prices that are consistently right at all times.
Bradshaw-Diehl Co.

INSURANCE
The G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

CHARLES RESTAURANT
427 NINTH STREET
"We serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot Soup"
Where friends meet
Phone 21300

FLORENCE EMERY
1223 FIFTH AVENUE
Wallpaper Floor Coverings Furniture. Draperies

WHEELING

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
1129 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisement under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Properties: 10 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8200.)

LONDON, HYDE PARK, 72 Oxford Terrace, W. 2—Well-appointed rooms for ladies; terms 30/- per week with board; or bed and breakfast, terms arranged. Phone Paddington 1722.

LONDON, Near Gloucester Road Tube—Ladies' small residential club; specially comfortable; good food; from 3 gns. partial board. 17 Collingham Place, S. W. 5.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms; garden, opposite; hot water; gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent table & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOKSEY, 19 Mecklenburgh Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2080.

SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Hotel (unlicensed) facing sea, opposite pier and two minutes bandstand; hot & cold water, telephone and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent catering; guests' requirements studied. Apply for Tariff.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 231 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0404.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"THE CHILDREN'S HOME"
Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH BAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill, London, S. W. 19. Phone Wimbledon 2178.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

YOUNG experienced man with small capital seeks partnership grocery, cornchandlers or similar business, or would consider post. R. SCOTT, 17 Replingham Rd., Southfields, London, S. W. 18.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lanadowne Rd., W. 11 (Ness Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

COOKERY LESSONS

COOKING FOR THE HOME
Take the 8 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron method.
Address BM/KVPS, London, W. C. 1.

CORSETIERE

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W.1.
Tel. Welbeck 0439 Agent for Kickernick

DRESSMAKING

HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING—Ladies' own materials made up. Apply by letter, MRS. TELLO, 49 Burlington Road, Bayswater, London, W. 2.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE KEY AGENCY
Governesses, Children's Nurses, Domestic Staff. Special care given to individual needs. Typing done. 64 George St., Baker St., London, W. 1. Phone Welbeck 9307.

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?
The Service Bureau, 159A Kensington High St. London, W. 8
WILL SUPPLY THEM
Phone or call for Nurses, Governesses, Accommodation, etc. Kelvin 0317

FLATS TO LET

HOVE—Sea front, glorious view; small modern flats. Those requiring rest & study. From £250 unfurnished. Box K-2480, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, DURWARD—Unfurnished flat, one sitting, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, central heating, constant hot water; £130 inclusive. Box K-2331, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Top flat in superior house; 3 large rooms, bath (geyser), separate meter, 2 cupboards; use garden; pretty suburb; easy access all parts; 30/- weekly. 149 Croydon Road, Anerley. S. E. 20.

LONDON, MAYFAIR—Unfurnished maisonette, 2 rooms and kitchen, bathroom, roof garden; rent £300 per annum; fittings by arrangement. 19 Clarges St., W. 1. Grosvenor 3081.

FLATS WANTED

SELF-CONTAINED FLAT near Notting Hill Gate—2-3 rooms, kitchen, bath; £115; unfurnished. SOLOMON, 12b Linden Gardens, London, W. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

MIDDLESEX—Furnished Georgian cottage, winter; river frontage; sitting room, kitchen, parlor, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; every convenience

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—Unfurnished, one good room or two, three or four rooms, electric light, bath; South, West or North West district preferred. WELLS, 19 Charges Street, W. Tel. Grosvenor 3081.

TAILORS

ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
Civil and Military Tailors
Good clothes are essential
Hand-made suits BUILT for you by first-class craftsman.
Dress suits a speciality
Prices £4½ to £6½ gns.
TRIAL SUIT AT OUR RISK.
106, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

TEACHERS

FRANK READE L. R. A. M. A. R. C. M.
Pianoforte, Singing, Coaching, Accompanying
8 Elgin Mansions, London, W. 9. Abercorn 1668.

MISS FLORENCE THORNE
L.R.A.M. (vocal), M.R.S.T.
Lessons in Singing, Pianoforte Playing and Musicianship
41 Ossian Road, London, N. 4

MISS NORA WOODIN, A.L.A.M.
Teacher of Elocution. Public Speaking and Reading
41 Ossian Road, London, N. 4
(& London Studio)

Mme. Dezsö Nemès
Pianiste and Teacher
Leipzig Conservatoire B. A.
Pupil of Rubinstein
13, West Cromwell Road, London, S. W. 5

THE MISSES GRANT & SIMMONS
& ASSISTANT STAFF
Piano, Violin, 'Cello, Singing, Elocution. Orchestras & Choirs.
Tower House, East Sheen, London, S. W. 14.

VISITING TEACHER—German lady qualified teach German conversation, commercial correspondence & grammar, desires pupils. Box M-194, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

VOICE PRODUCTION
INTERPRETATION—PIANO
Miss Catherine Walker, formerly accompanist to RAIMUND VON ZUR MUEHLEN and FREDERIC KING, gives lessons in the above. Great interest is also taken in the general preliminary musical training of young children. 23 Hodford Rd., Golders Green, London, N. W. 11. Speedwell 8006.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Maida Vale & St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
L. T. Snell, J.P., F.A.I.; S. P. Bird, F.A.I., F.A.S.I.; S. H. Crosse, F.S.I., F.A.I.; C. E. Ralfs.
Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road.)
Tel. Cunningham 1181 (4 lines)

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone—Flaxman 2747
Station: South Kensington. Bus 14, 96

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—For sale, 4000 acres, 20 miles Salisbury, main road; well-watered. Suitable mixed farming. Buildings. P. O. Box 898, Salisbury.

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING — Mrs. Bartholomew, 113a Westbourne Grove
DUPLICATING — London Park 7986

TYPEWRITING, MSS., Articles, Letters; neatness, accuracy. MISS WARDEN, 235, Albion Rd., Stoke Newington, London, N. 16.

VISITING HAIRDRESSERS

EXPERIENCED lady manicurist and face cleaning at private residences or schools. ETHEL MURRAY, DuCane Rd., London, W. 12. Shepherds Bush 2165.

LONDON

CHINGFORD

COALS
For quality and service
P. BARTRIP & SON
Coal & Coke Merchants
Offices { 23 Pretoria Road, 10 Station Road — Phone Chingford 0242
Deliveries in Chingford, Leytonstone and Leyton by motor wagon.

BOWYER'S
High Class Confectionery Shop
Clifton's Chocolates a Speciality | Kunzle's Cakes and Chocolates | Sole Agent
OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKES.
118 STATION ROAD — *ICES*

M. BOYDENS
26 Station Road, Chingford, E. 4 Phone 236
Bakers of Quality Cakes
Specialists in Bride and Birthday Cakes
The finest ingredients are used in the manufacturing of all our goods.

TYTHERLEIGH & CO.
Ironmongers, Phone 314 — 20 Station Road, Chingford
are stockists of
"WHIRLWIND" SUCTION CLEANERS
"EWBANK" CARPET SWEEPERS
"ACME" WRINGERS AND STANDS
SPORTS REQUISITES

CHOWN BROS.
High-Class Family Butchers
19 Station Road, Chingford
Phone Chingford 83
Poultry in Season.
Pork sausages a speciality.

BRIMBLE'S
Newspapers — *Stationery*
Magazines, Books, Artists' Materials
52 STATION RD. Ph. 282 Chingford

WARREN'S
BOOT STORES
Agent for Diana and Start-Rite Shoes
Noted for Repairs.
105 STATION ROAD

A. T. BUNDOCK'S
HAIRDRESSING SALONS
GENTLEMEN — *LADIES*
59a Station Road — 9 Station Road
Permanent Waving by Steam System
Phone Chingford 330

HAMPSTEAD

LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS
BLINDS
UPHOLSTERY
J. SIDNEY MASON
97 Fortis Road, South Hampstead, N. W. 6
Phone Maida Vale 5323

De Vere Restaurant
39 Heath Street, Hampstead
HOME-MADE CAKES
LUNCH AND TEA ROOM
Pupils' 4 months course, £12.12

LEYTONSTONE

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 STATION PARADE
Noted for Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Frocks and Blouses.
AGENT FOR JAEGER
TELEPHONE WANSTEAD 0072

LONDON

LEYTONSTONE

New Fabrics for Autumn Furnishing
AT
BEARMANS
Drapers, Furnishers, Outfitters
HIGH ROAD — LEYTONSTONE

LONDON

TO HELP YOU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Telephone: Gerrard 4572

A. MILLAR ROBINSON
TAILOR
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street, Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1

Marie Lott
GOWNS — *Always Latest*
WRAPS — *Models from*
HATS — *Paris*
13 Princes Street, Hanover Sq., W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 6070

HELEN WEST
Specialist in
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Wraps
48 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S. W. 1

CLEOPATRA
(Mrs. Herbert Smith)
Pottery, Glass, Leather Goods, Necklaces, etc., from all countries. | Baskets, Leather Goods, Necklaces, etc., from all countries. | Branches & Flowers from country gardens and woods, also very attractive Palestine Soap.
20 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Sloane 7788)

Ask Your Friends About Us
BRISTOWS
Exclusive Lamp Shades
Registered Electricians
Church and Reading Room Work attended to
40 Sloane St. & 63 Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1

HARTNOLLS
THE PRINTERS
Brixton 1034
Posters, Leaflets, Cards, Books, Pamphlets, Brochures.
Church Work Our Speciality
50 ROBSART ST., BRIXTON, S.W.9

The Victoria WINDOW CLEANING Co.
28 Elizabeth St. S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 1762 — Service that satisfies — Contracts, etc., arranged.

MICHÈLE
EXCLUSIVE SPORTSWEAR
New Models in Tweed and Jersey Skating Suits, Jumpers
Empire House, Brompton Road, S. W. 3
(Close to Brompton Road Tube Station)
Telephone Kensington 7405

CARPETS & RUGS
Every make for every purpose. Let my experience help you!
W. H. MINES
96 Newgate Street, E. C. 1 — Phone: City 7243
PERSIAN RUGS
10 to 5 daily, except Saturdays

TO LECTURERS!
Lantern Slides Painted
Latest American Process
BEATRICE WELLS
19 Clarges Street, W. 1 Tel. Grosvenor 3081

JOHNSON & GREENLEAF
TAILOR MADES 15 Margaret St., COATS, GOWNS, Oxford Circus, etc. Museum 5371

Chocolates and Candies
As Supplied to Royalty
COURTENAY HAYES
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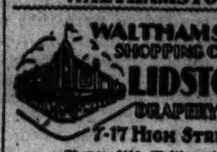
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART.

Where: Scotland.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A Scottish writer and editor. Born in the manse of a small village in Lanarkshire, the boy's first education was found at the high school in Glasgow; but, when he was only 14, he went south to Balliol College, Oxford. There he proved himself a quick and a clever scholar: he read the modern languages, he delved into heraldic and genealogical lore, he was absorbed by the subject of classical and British antiquities. After the university followed the reading of law in Edinburgh, in which romantic city he was called to the bar in 1816; but then more alluring prospects beckoned.

In the interests of a forthcoming translation of a work by Schlegel, the publishing firm of Blackwood financed Lockhart's journey to the Continent, in the course of which he visited Goethe at Weimar. Soon after the same Scottish firm had established Blackwood's Magazine, Lockhart and John Wilson joined its staff. The new magazine cut a dashing figure in the world of literature by reason of its brilliant articles of literary criticism, some of which attacked such contemporaries as Coleridge, Leigh Hunt and Keats. But we are assured that Lockhart had no part in this, rather that he warmly appreciated at least the work of Coleridge and Wordsworth. It was through Lockhart's connection with Blackwood's that he met Sir Walter Scott, whose daughter Sophia he married in the spring of 1820.

Lockhart's literary work went on apace. He edited an edition of Don Quixote; he wrote four novels, of which no one today ever hears; he became editor of the Quarterly Review; he finished a biography of Robert Burns—one of the best biographies of that poet extant. But his most important work was the life of Sir Walter Scott, which appeared in 1837-38, seven volumes in bulk. Some critics have felt that the subject of this biography was therein rather too boldly exposed to the public gaze; and considerable stir was occasioned by Lockhart's frank discussion of Scott's financial transactions with his publishers, the Ballantynes and Constable. But the great mass of public opinion has weighed down the opposite scale; indeed, Wordsworth himself wrote a most laudatory notice of the book. The proceeds from its sale the author generously handed over to his father-in-law's creditors. By virtue of the monumental work, Lockhart is generally regarded as a biographer second only in skill to James Boswell.

Brevities

Life: A house painter who inherited a million dollars say he will keep right on painting houses. That's the way with some people. When they get their first million they want another.

Detroit News: A local amateur gardener whose plot adjoins the country club predicts he will get 15 potatoes and eight golf balls to the hill this fall.

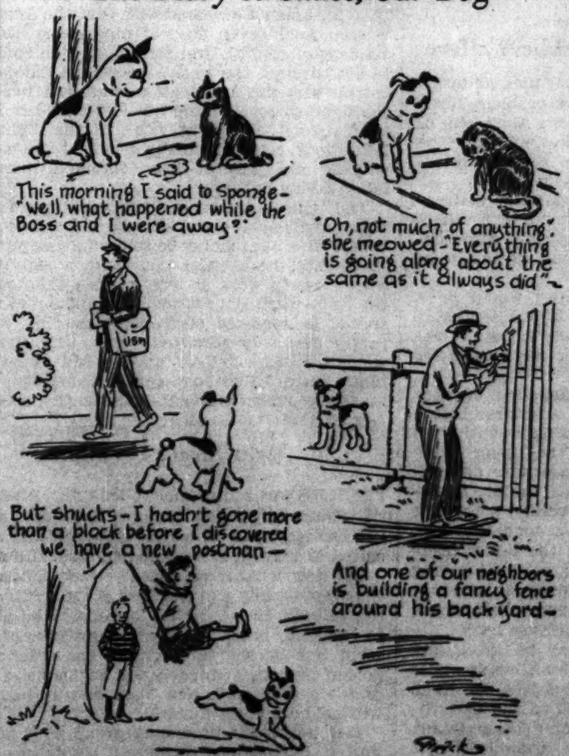
San Francisco Chronicle: Coöperation would solve most of our problems. Freckles would be a nice coat of tan if they'd get together.

Detroit News: A great advantage of miniature golf is that in case of losing the ball you can always pick up the course and shake it.

Thomaston (Ga.) Times: A modern nation is one that boasts of labor-saving devices and deplores unemployment.

Detroit News: If the quotations continue to fall, the time may be near when wheat will be considered a weed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning I said to Sponge - "Well, what happened while the Boss and I were away?"
"Oh, not much of anything", she meowed - "Everything is going along about the same as it always did"-
But shucks - I hadn't gone more than a block before I discovered we have a new postman -
And one of our neighbors is building a fancy fence around his back yard -
And two of the Boss's friends have put up a dandy swing on their front lawn, all of which shows how much of stay-at-home Sponge knows about our neighborhood!

A Word a Day

Fashion

This word is used both as a verb and as a noun. As a verb the sense is "to form, to give shape or figure to," as, "the worker fashioned the garment." As a noun it has a number of related meanings, for instance: "the make or form of anything, mode of structure," as, "the fashion of the hills"; "mode of action or conduct," as, "he did it after this fashion"; "the prevailing mode or style," as, "she was dressed in the latest fashion"; "politeness, gentility, or fashionable persons collectively," as, "the club was composed of men of fashion."

"Fashion" came to us from the Latin *factio*, "a making," from *facere*, "to make."

Fash'-ion is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled fash'-un in which the *a* is as in hat, *u* as in circus.

"The fashion of this world passeth away." (I Cor. 7:31.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

THOUGH we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us, or we find it not.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Definition

Billie is fond of telling his dreams at the breakfast table. One morning, thinking to apply an intelligence test, I said, "But, Billie, I don't believe you know what a dream is."

Billie's answer came quick and sure: "Yes, I do. It's moving pictures while you're asleep."—*San Jose Mercury Herald.*

A Bite

A keen angler took a friend for a day's sport. The friend knew nothing of fishing, but decided to try his luck.

After a long silence by the banks of a stream the novice said, "I say, how much do those little red things cost?"

"You mean the floats? Oh, they're cheap. Why?"

"I owe you for one. Mine's just sunk."—*Toronto Globe.*

The Truth

Lawyer: "And what was the defendant doing meanwhile?"

Witness: "He was telling me a funny story."

Lawyer: "Remember, sir, that you are under oath."

Witness: "Well, anyway, he was telling me a story."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Of Course

Salesman: "There, madam, that's just what you want. This portmanteau is solid leather—every inch of it solid leather."

Shopper: "But, my good man, I want a hollow one, to put things in!"—*The Outspan.*

His Business

Boss: "Have you learned your territory yet?"

New Street Cleaner: "Fairly well, sir."

Boss: "Well, you'd better brush up on it."

Ladies First!

This notice was posted on a pleasure boat belonging to a certain steamship company:

"The chairs in the cabins are for the ladies. Gentlemen are requested not to make use of them till the ladies are seated."—*Scarborough Post.*

Unselfishness

Chicago

THE following incident came to the attention of the writer a few weeks ago, and proved that the young girls of today are not all thinking first of themselves and their desires, as the general conversation would have us believe.

A young lady was very anxious to buy a small motorcar and asked a friend who was a salesman to give her details relative to price and accessories.

Miss M—— works in a bank and has a good income, but after receiving full information regarding the amount of the monthly payments, she experienced a sense of uncertainty. One day, however, after giving it earnest thought, she decided to give up the idea for the present and the money that was to be paid on the car each month she decided to give to her parents that they might have things a little easier and more comfortable.

The happiness which came to all concerned following this decision was proof enough that this was the right answer to the problem.

Tenderness

Worcester, S. Af.

HAPPENING to be in a Karoo town, the writer visited the Dutch church during service. In front, in a high-backed, uncushioned pew, sat two little children by themselves, a boy of about four years and a girl about six. They seemed to be fully acquainted with the form of service.

When the first prayer came with its usual ten to fifteen minutes' duration, men standing and women sitting, the little chap stood up and clapped his palms over his eyes. After a minute or two his sister gently placed both arms round the little fellow's waist and drew him tenderly on to her lap, leaving him half standing, half sitting.

So they remained throughout the twelve minutes' prayer, and when it was over the boy sidled back into his seat close against his sister, and each gave the other just a smiling look, full of tender love such as only innocence can produce.

"Cheer up," says the Farmer. "Harvest is just around the corner; and remember, big crop or small crop, it's not what comes to us, but how we take it that makes or mars our day."

Odds and Ends

Withholding

Deposits of 20 of the leading New York City banks and trust companies rose approximately 22 per cent in the year ended June 30, 1930.

THAT MINIATURE GOLF!

There were not more than three outdoor miniature golf courses in the United States in 1928, while now the number is in excess of 25,000, representing an investment of more than $125,000,000.

Times Do Change

In 1840, carpenters earned about $1.25 a day, and with a working week of 65 hours, while present-day carpenters earn $1.25 an hour, and work only 44 hours a week.

Building Societies

Building societies in England have assets of more than $1,500,000,000 and help to provide homes for one-twentieth of the population.

Anti-Dust Campaign

Nearly 500,000 gallons of oil were used by an eastern railroad on the tracks of its main lines, in a campaign against dust.

Now Selling Less Than Dollar

It has been estimated that the average cost of raising a bushel of wheat—counting the farmer's time—in the United States is $1.34.

Shoe Budget

The average shoe expenditure of the United States amounts to about $12.80 annually an individual.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Widening Horizons of Youth

HISTORY has a way of gravitating around youth as a center. Youth frequently sets the pace for tomorrow's progress. Free from the encumbrance of political and racial prejudices, these citizens to be can take an objective view of the world in which they live. They see things not only as they are, but as they should be. Though many may merely drift with the tide, some unquestionably are blazing a path which history will follow.

This path, it is only fair to recognize, may be but a continuation of the trail blazed by more mature pioneers, for youth has no monopoly of vision or daring, but there is gratification in the fact that youth gives evidence of its willingness to go forward from the stage which maturity has set.

Young people are freeing themselves from the limitations of time and space which bound their fathers. To many of their forbears the citizens of most other lands were "foreigners" about whom they knew but little. They seldom saw beyond the hedge fence of their own national domain. There was little understanding of other peoples, and consequently no fellowship with them.

How different with the youth of today! The blue prints of yesterday's world no longer prove so attractive; new plans for the civilization of the morrow are being penciled upon the horizon by the youth of the nations. Colonel Lindbergh flies the Atlantic, then sweeps down to Mexico City and the capitals of Central America. The dauntless Amy Johnson, of England, brings Australia and Britain together by a solo flight. The eyes of youth follow the voyages of the Graf Zeppelin and the R-100, and to their ears the radio brings messages from afar. Distance to these young people means nothing at all.

Oceans, deserts and national boundaries have lost some of their significance. How, then, can the youth of today fall victims to the provincialism of yesteryear?

Educational policies are undergirding this enlarged experience of youth with an intellectual equipment commensurate with the needs of a more closely integrated universe. The corporate thinking of humanity is being revamped, and here again youth is made the trustee of a fuller and richer citizenship. Textbooks in geography and history no longer emphasize the divisive elements of nations and of governments. From the kindergarten through the graduate school, youth is helped to understand the mentality of other peoples. Knowledge is no longer being thought of as a national commodity for the promotion of narrowly national ends. The school has become the center of learning where education is interpreted as a leaven of understanding, as a stimulant of mutual service. Teachers of today are cultivating among their students the art of interracial and international understanding.

Will these young people be any less loyal to the land of their birth? No. Quite the reverse. Devotion to humanity can thrive side by side with devotion to one's own. In pursuing the ideal of world citizenship young people become more and not less patriotic to their own country and to the comrades of their own nationality.

The history-making young people of today envisage a future blessed with peace. These builders of tomorrow may be counted upon to do their full share in furtherance of the hopes and endeavors of the more forward-looking among their predecessors toward bringing humanity into the fellowship of a wider and fuller understanding.

Brewers' 'Progress' v. Public Welfare

THE British people are obviously making headway in coping with the drink problem, for it comes on no less an authority than one of Britain's most distinguished brewers that the activities of the teetotalers are actually interfering with the success of his business!

"If our opponents would drop their obstructionist tactics," pleads this chairman of a venerable firm, "and coöperate with us in a constructive program, our progress would naturally be materially hastened."

Naturally. And what in reality would be a "constructive" program which would serve the "material progress" of "the trade"? Does it not mean, simply, more beer for more money for more brewers?

Now, the chairman of this particular brewery is somewhat exercised because a witness before the Royal Commission on Licensing recently had the temerity to suggest that the liquor trade "does not contribute to the welfare of the nation." Whereupon the chairman turns to Mr. Snowden's budgetary estimates, and points, with what must have been to him climactic conclusiveness, to the fact that taxation from the liquor trade will yield the Government the almost staggering figure of £124,000,000 for the year. This money alone, he proudly proclaims, more than covers the whole cost of the nation's defense forces.

Out of whose pockets, it may be asked, are these funds coming? Is it the few brewers whose opulent generosity makes it possible for them to "contribute" this £124,000,000 to the Government, or does this enormous sum come finally from the pockets of the workers—those least able to carry the burden? The answer is rather obvious, and the time will certainly come when the patrons of the public house will find the enticing claim of the brewer, that he is the "true friend" of the workingman, something less than a compliment, and his "friendship" something less than an asset.

But in this brewery's annual report the owners modestly admit that they do not profess to have founded their business "avowedly for the defense of democracy, any more than we profess to have done so for the encouragement of temperance. . . ." And then consider this illuminating bit:

> But if we are not philanthropists, we are not such knaves or such fools as to aim at the maximum consumption per head of our product for the time being, regardless of the effect that policy might have on public morals or our own future.

Has not this nonphilanthropic brewer admitted a little too much? For just as surely as the maximum consumption of drink is incompatible with public morals and public welfare, a minimum consumption of drink—even if it should prove incompatible with the "material progress" of the brewers—will be seen to bring the maximum good to the British nation.

Technological Unemployment

OF ALL the many kinds of unemployment, technological unemployment is perhaps the most baffling. Seasonal unemployment we seem to have had with us, but farsighted employers are combining to reduce its incidence, as in canning factories, which are introducing off-season side lines. Cyclical unemployment will disappear for the time, at least, when we get out of the present rut, and perhaps finally when we learn how properly to distribute purchasing power and time the use of it. Residual unemployment is becoming the care of private or public benevolence.

But that unemployment which is caused by the displacement of men by machines is arousing some grave doubts about the net advantages of this age of efficiency. The question is asked if the logic of industrial development by mechanical power contemplates leading the world to a final situation in which one man and one machine would be making the requirements of the whole community.

When the problem is reduced to these terms, it disappears as a bogy and becomes merely a question of readjustment. Prof. Paul H. Douglas, in the course of a lengthy analysis in the American Federationist, shows how readjustment takes place within the limits of the world's economic system. The gist of his reasoning is this: Output is cheapened by the machine and is accordingly sold at lower prices; this induces a larger demand, but this increase in demand leaves unaffected the number of persons employed. Of course, not all new mechanical processes leave labor intact. Some actually increase the demand for labor in the same industry. But if demand for goods does not increase, some men may be squeezed out. Yet through price cuts in that product part of the buying power of the community is saved and transferred to other industries, and thereby other employment opportunities are created.

Of course, this analysis implies exact synchronization. In actual practice no such synchronization takes place, a fact which Professor Douglas recognizes. Short-time factors come into operation, including, according to him, the lag between lowered costs and lowered prices, the discharge of men as soon as a new process is installed, and other factors which delay labor reabsorption. This is the source of technological unemployment—not a permanent condition, but a temporary situation.

Since technical improvements are dynamic and continual, however, the resultant short-time unemployment is apparently long likely to remain a feature of the economic system, and for this reason merits the attention of society to make the process of readjustment as rapid and easy as possible.

An Eight-Hour Day for Housewives?

ACCORDING to a report issued by the International Home Economics Association, the average American housewife devotes sixty-three hours a week to her housework. This is from 20 to 50 per cent less than is spent by the home makers of various European countries.

The average French housewife is reported as spending from 92 to 115 hours per week in looking after her home; in Italy a week's work is from 86 to 100 hours; in Poland, from 79 to 91 hours; in Czechoslovakia, from 105 to 119 hours; in Switzerland, from 112 to 118 hours; and in Spain, from 75 to 108 hours. Compared with this, the American woman finds seven days of nine hours each, or six days of slightly over ten hours each sufficient to get through the week's household duties. The reason why the American woman gets her daily job done so much more quickly than her European sister is said to be, not that she slights her housework, or does it badly, but that she is more efficient and has at her command numerous labor-saving devices.

The typical American's attitude toward these figures will not be one of satisfied self-complacency. He will probably be somewhat surprised to learn that the average housewife in the United States has to work as long hours as she does. If the forty-eight-hour week is the maximum which should be required of a man—and this is now pretty generally admitted—then, why should a woman be expected to work a full twenty-five hours longer? How soon can the American home maker be put on an eight-hours-a-day, six-days-a-week basis?

Main Street Premiere

THERE was a time, not so long ago, when dramatic fame and fortune depended almost entirely upon Broadway's approval. If a play suited Broadway, it was good enough. If not—

But now, what must appear utterly fantastic to the dramatically sophisticated is apparently coming to pass. Broadway no longer will be allowed to "make or break" a play in one stroke of judgment, for by the time a play has reached the golden canyon, it probably will be "made" already and it will be up to New York only to bestow or withhold a few extra laurels.

One important producing group, it is now reported, has decided to present all its new offerings for extended engagements in the "provinces" before offering them to Broadway. Subscription organizations have been formed in some of the larger cities to sponsor tryouts. While the presenting of shows in "the sticks" prior to Broadway openings is not at all an unfamiliar practice, presentations until now have been more in the nature of grooming the cast for public appearance. They could not be called extended engagements, nor were they sponsored by subscription groups. Under the new plan a great body of American theatergoers will see and form its own judgment of plays long before Broadway has a chance to influence opinion.

Of course, some will see in this decision of the producers a left-handed compliment to what has come to be known as Main Street, for, after all, there is something of the try-it-on-the-dog idea behind the move. But Main Street, epitomizing as it does a cross-section of American mass thought, also may find a smile in the situation. Will it not be amusing to think of Broadway, the shockproof, shocked at last by the realization that small-town opinion is deciding to a great extent what plays Broadway is allowed to see?

This development so far may be regarded as potential. It is yet to be seen how far the movement to try out new shows in the smaller cities will go. That the average stock company has failed to attract a following for the legitimate stage in medium-sized cities is admitted. Whether productions bearing the promise of Broadway finesse and glamour will inaugurate a renaissance of American drama is another question.

Whatever advantages may or may not accrue to producers, it would seem that advantages are definitely in store for the American box-office patron and for drama itself if this tryout system is to become general. For years young playwrights have had their eyes only on Broadway. They have felt it necessary to write in Broadway tempo. They have sometimes found it financially advantageous to portray American life not so much as it is, but as Broadway insisted it was. The result has been some libel, much burlesque and more filth.

Of course, there was a day when some of the smaller cities represented the æsthetic dark ages in America. Today, however, no city, not even New York, would think of claiming a monopoly of culture in the United States, and the more homely sincerity of smaller-town opinion may be expected to exert on American drama an influence that will prove delightfully refreshing even to Broadway.

Where Aerobatics End

THE place which stunt flying occupies in aviation often is frankly puzzling to the groundling. He looks with delight upon the intricate aerobatics of an expert pilot who puts his plane through loops, spins, wingovers, falling leafs and barrel rolls. Then the spectator sees accounts of stunting which did not end in "happy landings." He ponders such unfortunate occurrences as those at the Chicago air races and the Philadelphia Legion aviation meet. He wonders if such hazardous maneuvers should not be prohibited entirely.

The experienced flier, however, will point out that stunting must be divided into many classes. At Chicago one of the fatalities was apparently due to an error of judgment rather than an attempt to be spectacular, while another pilot "cracked up" to avoid plunging into the crowd. In Philadelphia one of the country's most expert stunt pilots was completing an exhibition, apparently well within the proper limits, and only an official investigation can determine why he didn't "come out of it."

Events of this kind indicate the difficulty in distinguishing between ordinary mishaps and deliberate stunting. Yet even the latter fills a definite place in aviation. Many experienced airmen believe that the modern training for transport pilots does not include sufficient aerobatic work, for experience in these maneuvers is necessary if the pilot is to be in complete control of his ship under every possible condition. It also is pointed out that experiments with stunt planes have made important contributions to aeronautical design.

On the other hand, all good pilots recognize that stunting has no place in commercial flying. The number of crashes from stunting during commercial operations is surprisingly low; it amounts to virtually zero on the nation's regular airways. An accurate parallel exists between stunt flying and race driving. The modern motorcar, with its speed, dependability and strength, is in no small measure the product of the race track. In the same way, aerobatics contribute to the development of aircraft strong enough to eliminate practically all possibility of stuctural failure under straight flying conditions.

There is a parallel, too, between the venturesome racing driver, the flying trapeze performer and the stunt pilot. Except for its novelty, airplane stunting may involve no greater hazard, unless it be to those below. Even so considered, however, there is serious question as to whether excess personal risks are justified for the sole purpose of providing entertainment, or whether stunting might not better be confined to the work of the test pilot and the training field. It might also be questioned whether a fatal stunt exhibition does not cause more injury to "air-mindedness" than can be repaired by several successful exhibitions.

Public confidence in the safety of flight must be built upon the flier's recognition of the limited conditions under which stunting is permissible, with vigorous prosecution of the few who violate the regulations.

Editorial Notes

Municipal theaters in Barmen and Elberfeld, Ger., have issued free trolley tickets to encourage patrons of opera and drama; in the United States conveyance would be incidental, but few towns and cities have such performances.

Air travel in the United States increased by 268 per cent during the first six months of this year, the gain being attributed almost wholly to a reduction in commercial rates. Draw your own conclusions!

Benefits from Mexico's recent decree that exporters must obtain permits before shipping firearms into that country depend upon whether the permits also will be restricted.

A five-year-old boy's comment on hearing his father read the headlines Monday morning: "Read about another wreck, Daddy."

My Friend Chico

By HOWLAND COX

IV

FIVE o'clock had come when Chico told me we would go across to the settlement on the other side of the bay. From the second-floor veranda of El Commandante's home, where we had gone after the morning drill, I saw a dark fin racing along the top of the water. Chico saw it, too.

"He wait for some-one to come play with heem. He what you call a shark," he said solemnly.

The thought amused him, and he chuckled as we went to the lower floor and then out onto the path leading to the wharf. He was dressed now in white, with gold stripes about the sleeves, to show his rank as captain in the army. The leather puttees had given way to low, white shoes, and the khaki cap to a white one decorated with a gold and red insignia. So trim, so neat, so wholly presentable he looked, he reminded me of a small boy dressed for a party. Perhaps he read my thoughts, for he looked up.

"E-ven the low-lands," he explained, as if he considered a reason necessary, "like some-theeng differ-rent from the dark leaves of the jun-gles. Across the bay I show you."

* * *

At the wharf a float rose and fell, stirred by the lead-gray swells rolling in from the Caribbean. To it was tied a launch. In the boat a Negro pilot and four soldiers lolled. A sergeant with yellow chevrons pinned to his arms saw us, muttered, and jumped ashore. A brief order, a turn of the flywheel, and off we chugged.

Barrios from the bay looked strangely different. It was clean and inviting. The shore, fringed with trees motionless in the afternoon heat, roused thoughts of days long passed; of conquistadores—swashbuckling pirates. The Spanish Main lay not far beyond its tangled outline. And the huts and buildings seemed no longer dingy. They belonged now in the picture, taking from it the stark solitude of the jungles beyond.

Chico nudged me.

"Look," he said, and pointed across the bay.

Dozens of small flying fish I saw sailing along close to the water and standing upright, their tails barely skimming the surface. Away they went, glistening in the sunlight, vanishing in the waves, then appearing again. Beyond them I saw the black fin moving in wide circles, ever headed for the sea, and urging us to follow.

"He been here a long time," Chico said.

My gaze turned to the soldiers' rifles.

Chico shook his head.

"Why shoot heem?" he asked. "He make the boatmen more care-ful. They do not tip o-ver. Theese land train men differ-rent from where you come."

I wondered if he was poking fun at me.

* * *

It was after six when we came near the other side of the bay. Directly ahead the shore, covered by stunted trees and thick-limbed vines, spread flat and broad to round-topped hills resembling ancient mounds. Beyond them rose great mountains climbing into the distant sky, their peaks vanishing among the clouds. No sign of activity was there. Not even a bird fluttered. Then the boat grounded on the sandy shore.

A wooden shack, with door barred, stood upon a knoll directly before us. Around it were other shacks. Chico motioned to the soldiers to go there and wait. The Negro he ordered to pull the launch farther up onto the beach. To me he said briefly, "Now I show you the jun-gles."

Under a tree loaded with oranges a trail began. This we took crossing a stream coming from one of the round-topped hills. For more than a mile we traveled over a path lined with ferns and twisted vines. Often the limbs jutted across the way like elbows poking from the woodlands. But travel was not difficult and once, when we had climbed a low hill, we saw through an opening among the trees, the bay and Barrios in the distance.

Soon the path narrowed, and then the going became rough. Dry ground gave way to wet earth and finally to swamps. Mosquitoes commenced to swarm in clouds about us. Gradually daylight became twilight. We glanced overhead and saw dark clouds racing in from the ocean. Chico stopped and looked about. Reaching for one of the vines he slashed it with a machete and handed it to me.

"Drink," he ordered. "Lift the end to your mouth."

I did so and water came forth.

He took the vine when I had finished and quenched his own thirst. Once more he gazed about him and then calmly announced, "We are lost." This he said as if it was the most common occurrence in the world. Then swinging away along a narrow trail leading at right angles from the direction we were headed, he bade me follow.

Under trees and shrubs mixed and tangled wound the path. It was only a slippery foothold, for the gray-green mud, rotting in the icy vapors which the thin rays of the sun never dried, crept close on either side.

Darker and darker became the gloaming until almost without warning night was upon us. To go forward was out of the question; to return was impossible. Overhead in the branches the wind stirred the leaves as it went moaning toward the distant mountains. Close by frogs croaked. Once a tree snapped and fell with a crash. Again and again something flew past, making a strange whirring noise. Chico said nothing, but presently he reached forward, found my hand, and pressed it as if to assure me we would get safely back to the settlement.

* * *

Hours went by until, weary from standing upright upon the swampy trail, we clutched at the dangling vines covered with short, sharp needles. There had been no rain and once I thought I saw something bright in the sky. The wind had quieted and only an occasional croak of a frog broke the uncanny stillness. My one thought was for the coming of day and a chance again to see something, if only a rotted tree trunk. Chico had not spoken. I was about to ask him the number of hours before dawn when between the gnarled limbs of the trees there rose a faint flush.

It was the light from the moon.

First, hardly a glimmer, growing red as it climbed above the forest; then, like a raging fire throwing its rays far ahead into the jungle; finally, a crimson circle changing color to orange-yellow, burnished silver and pure white. Into the woods below came the brilliant rays, flooding the trees and swamp until only the smallest shadows remained.

Chico was looking at me, and on his face I saw a smile. Silently he pointed and, as my gaze followed the direction, I discovered a great mahogany tree surrounded by dry land. Around the tree were other trees and on their branches I saw orchids. White orchids! White as snow.

"It is what I come here to show you," he said, simply. "We go there now. My sol-diers find us la-TER."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"What of Education in Journalism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"What of Education in Journalism?" by Lawrence Martin in the Monitor of August 13 throws light on a somewhat dark subject, viz: that of press domination of the public.

Mr. Martin rightly demands in his article "reform from the top." In my opinion what is needed is a school for publishers of metropolitan newspapers. They need to be taught that a newspaper is a public trust and not a money-making machine. They need to be taught that a newspaper's function primarily is to inform. They need to be taught what NEWS is and what constitutes NEWS.

When the big metropolitan dailies started out to make money some thirty years ago by a determined degradation of news values they then and there put in command the circulation bosses. They are the real editorial chiefs. The editors have practically no authority over the policy of their newspapers. That is determined at the circulation counter or by the advertising department.

The present system cannot last because the whole metropolitan newspaper structure is on a wrong foundation. It is founded on mass ignorance, mass fear, mass greed and mass indifference. If there is to be this reform from the top, some one individual newspaper owner will have to decide to give up making money out of crime and scandal and publish a real newspaper, printing real news for real people in a real world.

ALFRED GORDON.

Chicago, Ill.

The Evils Before Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the communication of Mrs. Charles H. Sabin in the Monitor of September 3, we are led to ask: Is it a first-hand knowledge of facts that prompts the organization she represents to believe that " . . . the suffering entailed by the old saloon was not comparable with the evils existing today . . ."? Or is this belief based on figures, distorted, for obvious reasons, supplied by the irreconcilable wets?

Furthermore, just what do the various members of the organization personally know about "the suffering entailed by the old saloon"? As far as we are personally concerned, we prefer being guided by the evidence of our own experiences in preference to figures, coming from whatever source they may.

It is matter of common knowledge that speakeasies flourished in all dry and local option districts before prohibition, despite statements to the contrary. And as for the "sale of poisonous liquors to minors," never was there a time, from the age of fifteen up, that we were not served the most villainous liquor in licensed dives worse than the worst speakeasy of today, and that dates back fifty years.

Hypocrisy among public officials before prohibition?—don't make us laugh. We do not doubt the sincerity of the various members of the organization, but we do doubt their actual knowledge of the real facts prior to prohibition. In this connection, we are constrained to inquire, what does the organization have to offer as a substitute for the "deplorable conditions"?

B. M.

New York, N. Y.

"Employment and Prosperity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of August 12 there was an editorial entitled "Employment and Prosperity," which brought out the fact that many industrial and financial leaders had taken a stand against the practice of wage cutting in times of business readjustment such as the United States has been experiencing for some months past.

It is interesting to note that in an article in Printer's Ink of August 14 the statement is made that a committee on unemployment, appointed by Governor Kohler of Wisconsin, made the following recommendations in its report: 1. Maintain present wage scale wherever possible. 2. Maintain full schedule by working shorter hours instead of laying off men. 3. Eliminate all overtime, putting on extra help to take care of extra work. 4. Do as much repair work as possible.

In the same article there are letters from executives of a number of the largest manufacturing companies in the country, from which I quote a few as follows: Charles S. Pearce, president, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company: "The Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company is not contemplating any salary or wage reductions." Joseph Wilshire, president, Standard Brands, Inc.: "I personally do not see anything before us that would influence us to consider even remotely a cut in wages." Ralph G. Coburn, executive vice-president, General Foods Corporation: "We have not considered any reduction in either wages or salaries nor do we expect to do so." R. W. Snow, executive vice-president, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.: "I am very glad to state most emphatically that this company has no intention either of laying off employees or reducing salaries."

These statements undoubtedly can be taken as indicative of the general present-day attitude of business management in this country. It is gratifying to see that capital so fully realizes that curtailed spending means hard times, just as much as hard times means curtailed spending, and that dollars withdrawn from pay rolls are necessarily withdrawn from circulation.

R. N.

Boston, Mass.

Christian Spirit and Material Need

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few wheat growers and elevator men in southwestern Kansas started a movement early in August which, to my mind, combines the Christian spirit and the material needs of men in a manner but seldom equaled.

Wheat for the starving Chinese was their idea, and they backed their method of reducing human suffering and a wheat surplus by donating hundreds of bushels of their own wheat. This act may be worthy of but little news space. Those who give in the proper spirit expect and usually get very little praise or notice of men. These men would have been given far more space had they climbed to the top of one of the elevators and staged an endurance contest.

These Kansans, who actively initiated the Good Samaritan manner of reducing a food surplus which has its complementary shortage in another part of the world, do not ask for one line of news comment; but their idea demands columns of attention.

Vast stores of surplus food and other materials set on one balance of the scale with millions of starving people on the other create more than a paradox. It is a judgment with everlasting consequences.

The United States may not wish to be judged more critically of God and man than any other nation; but it cannot avoid the responsibilities that accompany wealth, power and leadership. Neither can this nation profit by persistently rejecting its opportunities of gaining the friendship and loyal support of other peoples. It does not require the gift of prophecy nor the mind of genius to see that the day is speeding toward us when friends in other lands may be of more value to us than many battle cruisers.

Nor is it difficult to see that the wise distribution of our surplus would keep our own people busy and make impossible the want of food, fuel, clothes and shelter that many of our unemployed are looking forward to this next winter.

FRANCIS P. DIETRICH.

Lawrence, Kan.

Twelve! Who Says Thirteen?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Like the last trolley that takes us home from the picnic or the fair grounds, there seems to be always room for one more. Since a pronoun can always be substituted for a noun, it logically follows, after George H. Mossop's contribution, that twelve "thats" now run smoothly in sequence, viz.:

> He said that: that that "that"—that "that" that that "that" that that "that" on page 46 line 18 of the grammar refers to—is a pronoun.

Boston, Mass.

C. M.